BIM 4D Modeling - Through the project life cycle



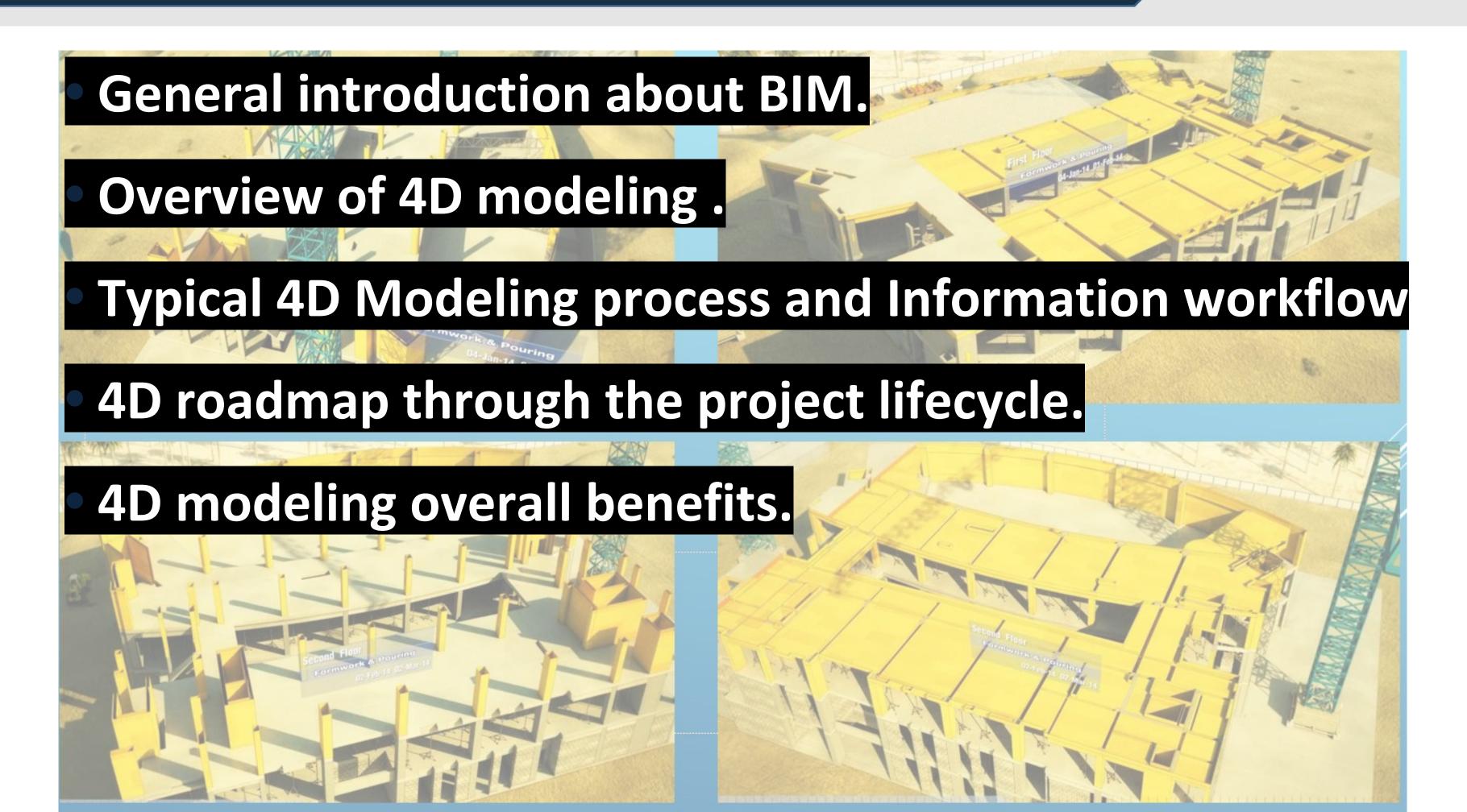
BIM 4D Modeling

Omar Selim
Founder of BlMarabia



Agenda







In 1962, Douglas C. Englebart wrote a paper entitled, "Augmenting Human Intellect". In it, he posited the idea of the future architect, suggested object-based design, parametric manipulation, and relational database (Bergin, 2011):

"The architect next begins to enter a series of specifications and data—a six-inch slab floor, twelve-inch concrete walls eight feet high within the excavation, and so on. When he has finished, the revised scene appears on the screen. A structure is taking shape. He examines it, adjusts it... These lists grow into an evermore-detailed, interlinked structure, which represents the maturing thought behind the actual design."

History



1957 — Pronto, first commercial computer-aided machining (CAM) software

1963 — Sketchpad, CAD with graphical user interface

1975 — Building Description System (BDS)

1977 — Graphical Language for Interactive Design (GLIDE)

1982-2D CAD

1984: first work with 3D models

1985 — Vectorworks

1986 — Really Universal Computer-Aided Production System (RUCAPS)

1987: saw first 4D model at Bechtel

1988: built 3D building information modeler

1992 — Building Information Model as official term

1993: built first 4D model

1995 — International Foundation Class (IFC) file format

1996: prototyped VR interface for 4D modeling

1996: started research on automating 4D modeling

1998: developed easy-to-learn 4D modeling tool (now Common Point Project 4D)

1998: started research on computer-based analysis of schedules with 4D models

1999: started research on multi-screen group interaction with 4D models

2000 — Revit

2001 — NavisWorks 2007 — Autodesk buys NavisWorks

2002 — Autodesk buys Revit

1995 — International Foundation Class (IFC) file format

2005: started research to extend 4D modeling beyond construction

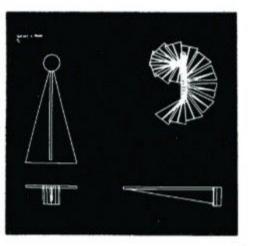
To date: 4D models are applied in many project phases totaling \$5B+

2006 — Digital Project



DO COPY step+18, riseroi \8, anglenil

SET stair1 - spiral.stair(188.8,46.8,38.8)



Courtesy of Architecture Research Lab

1977 — Graphical Language for Interactive Design (GLIDE)



"This screenshot from Radar CH (later ArchiCAD) shows how far BIM modeling capabilities had developed by 1984, the first major BIM release on a personal computer." Image via Graphisoft



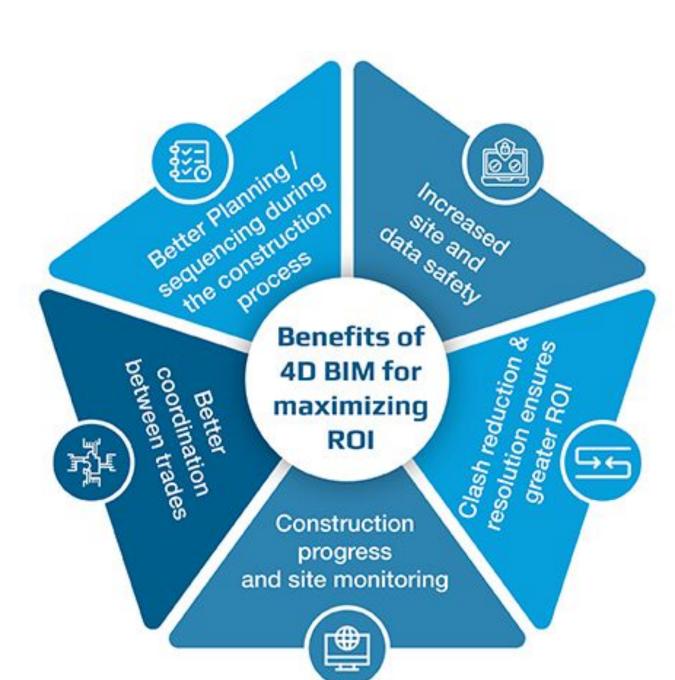
General introduction of BIM

• What is BIM:

BIM is a process involving the generation and integration of digital representations' includes physical and functional features of construction project.

• BIM "n" Dimensions





Benefits of BIM implementation on University of Cambridge construction projects





Clash-detection using BIM allowed a reduction in the number of errors, enabled the team to make informed decisions and contributed to keeping the project on schedule

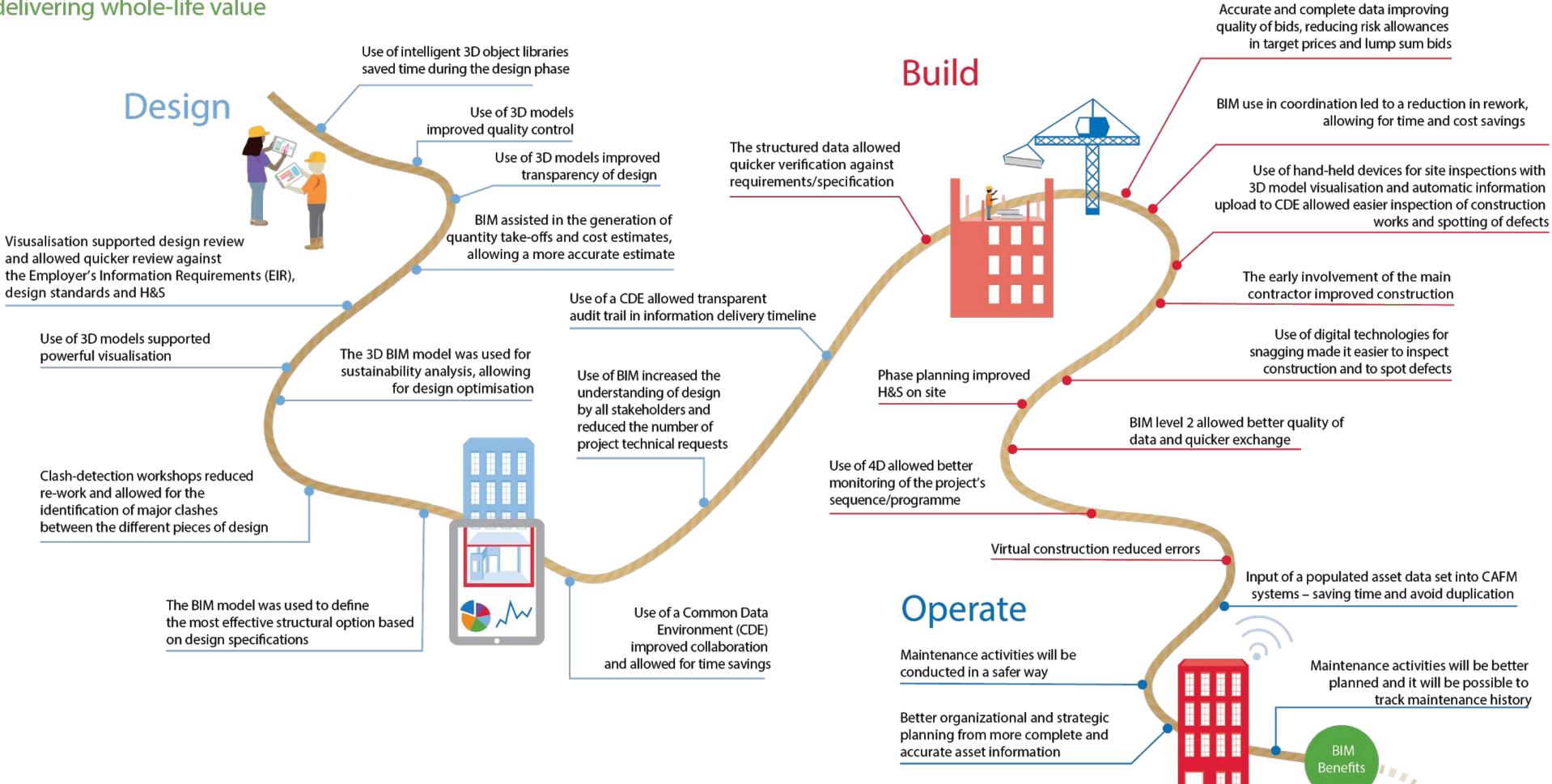
The information and geometry available within the BIM model was utilised to get quantities of materials that could be visualised quickly and with varying options within the building

Use of precast and digital fabrication contributed to a 20-week reduction in the programme, as well as benefits to site management, health and safety and sustainability

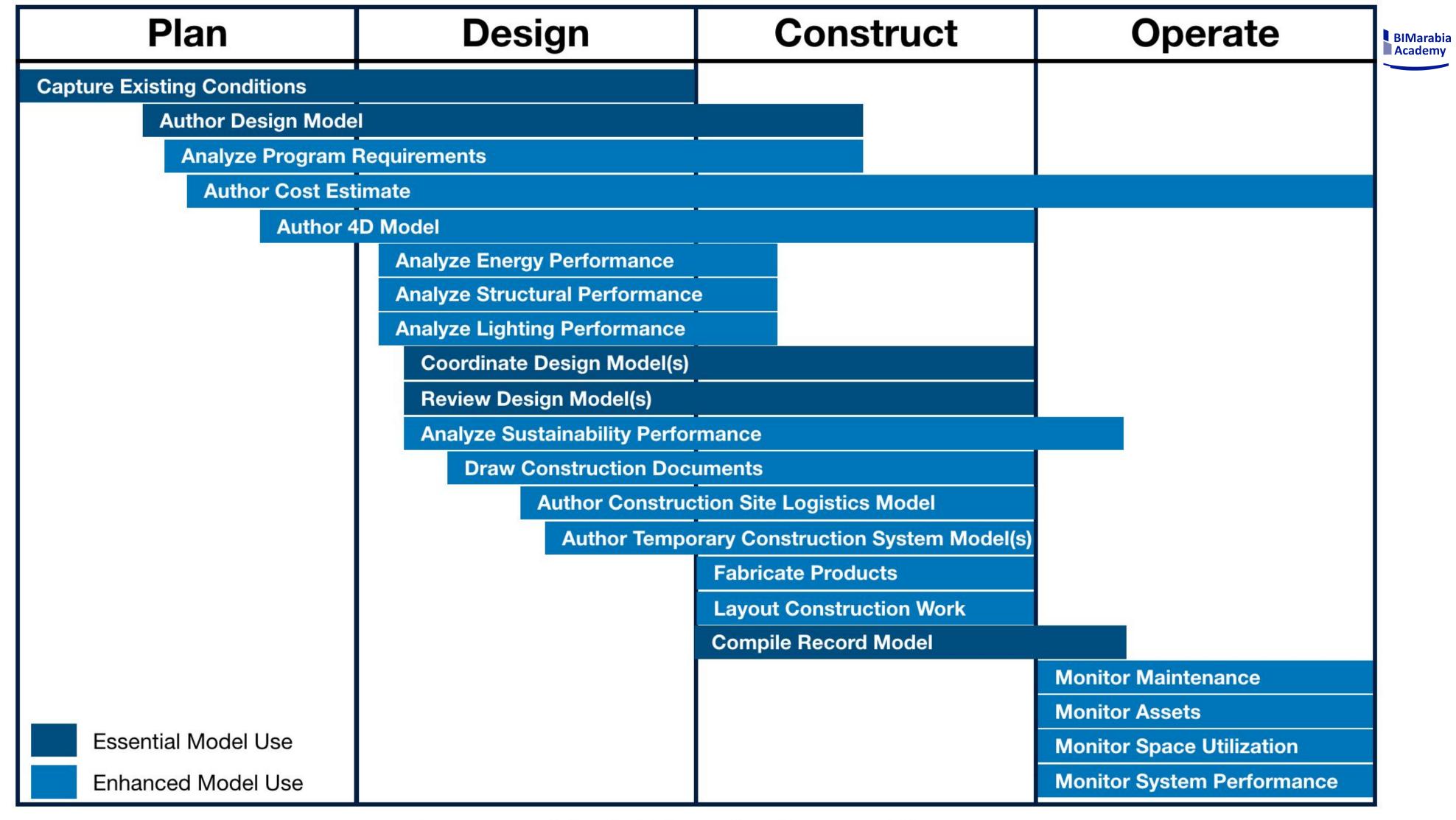
Health and safety were improved: by using BIM for phase planning and site induction, the team was able to identify activities to be performed in the coming weeks

Benefits of a digitally enabled estate:

the golden thread of information and data delivering whole-life value



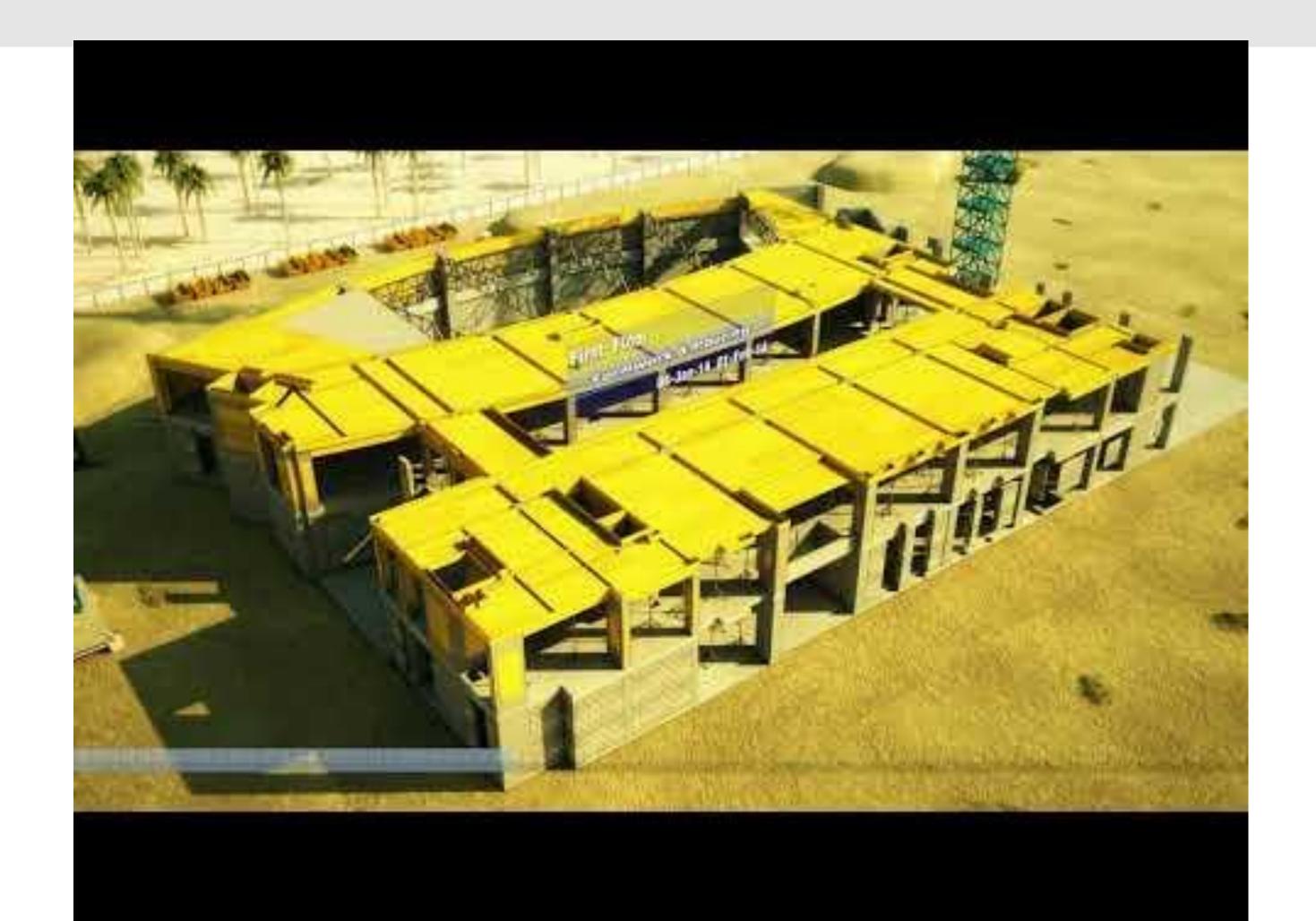




Common Model Uses by Project Phase

Note: Dark Blue are Essential Model Uses as defined in the National BIM Guidelines for Owners









Input & v Output

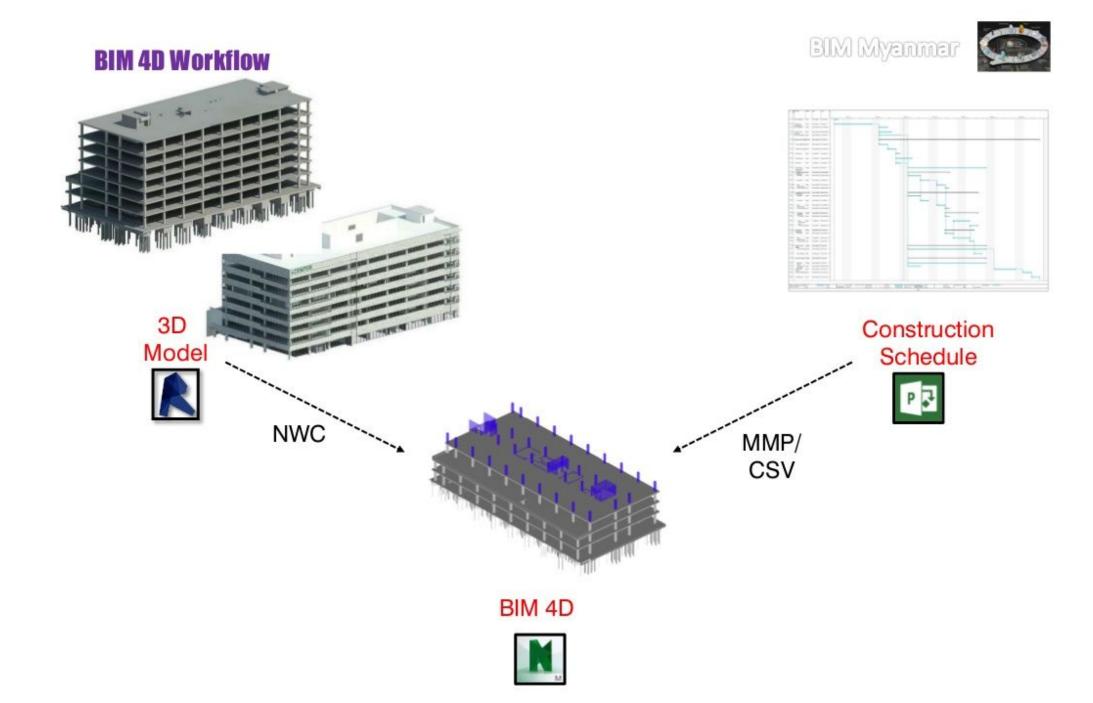


a.Input: 3D model, material, LOD, schedule, etc...

b.Tools/techniques: Software, workflow, etc...

c.Output: 4D advanced simulation video for project management purpose or realistic fancy presentation

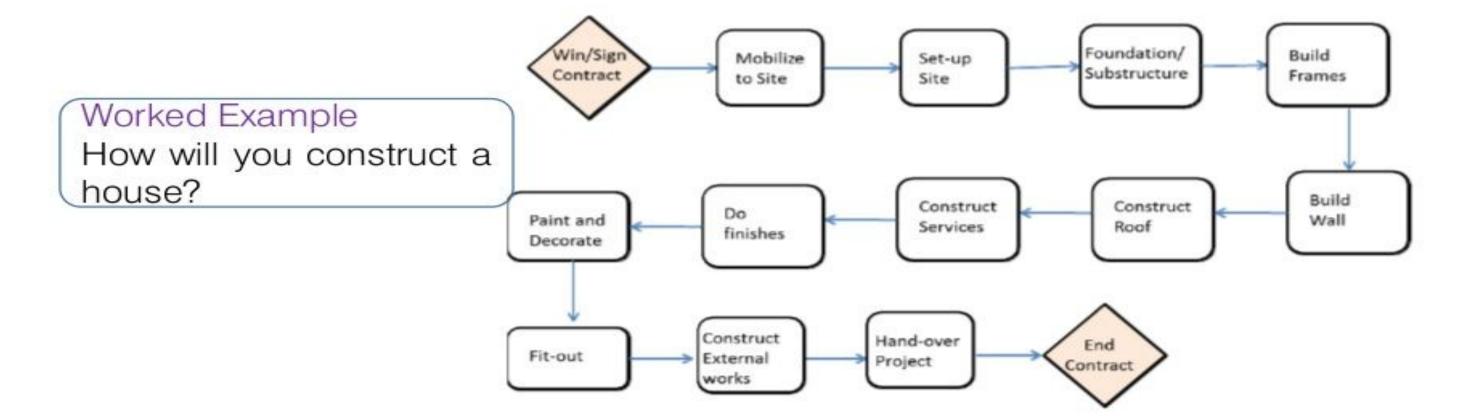
for marketing purpose.





Work Scheduling

- Your goal is to:
- Create a logical flow of work from start to finish
- Plug-in adequate resources (plant and tools, labour, supervision and materials) to undertake the work as envisioned
- Determine the effective duration for each task i.e. calculated duration + natural setting time + contingency factor = actual duration
- Avoid waiting, idleness, conflicts and rework as much as you can









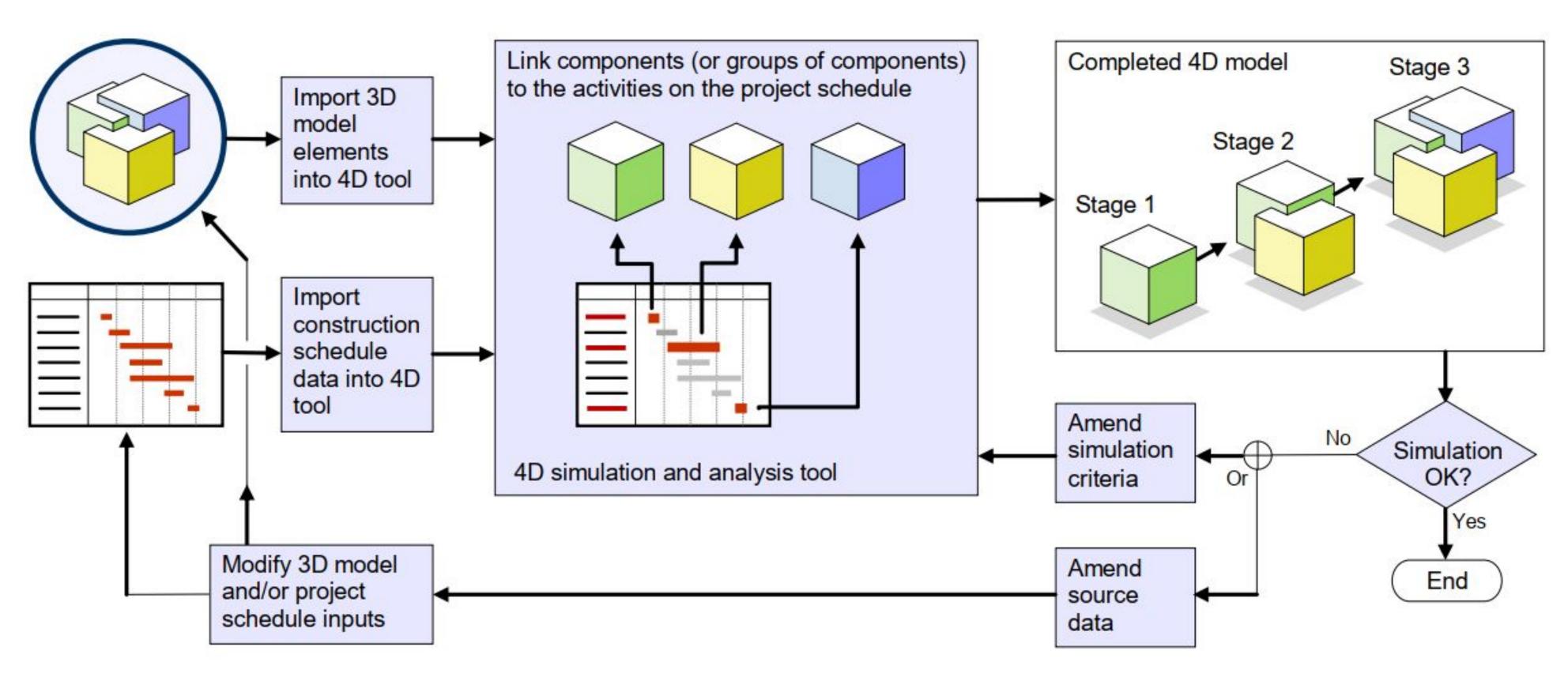
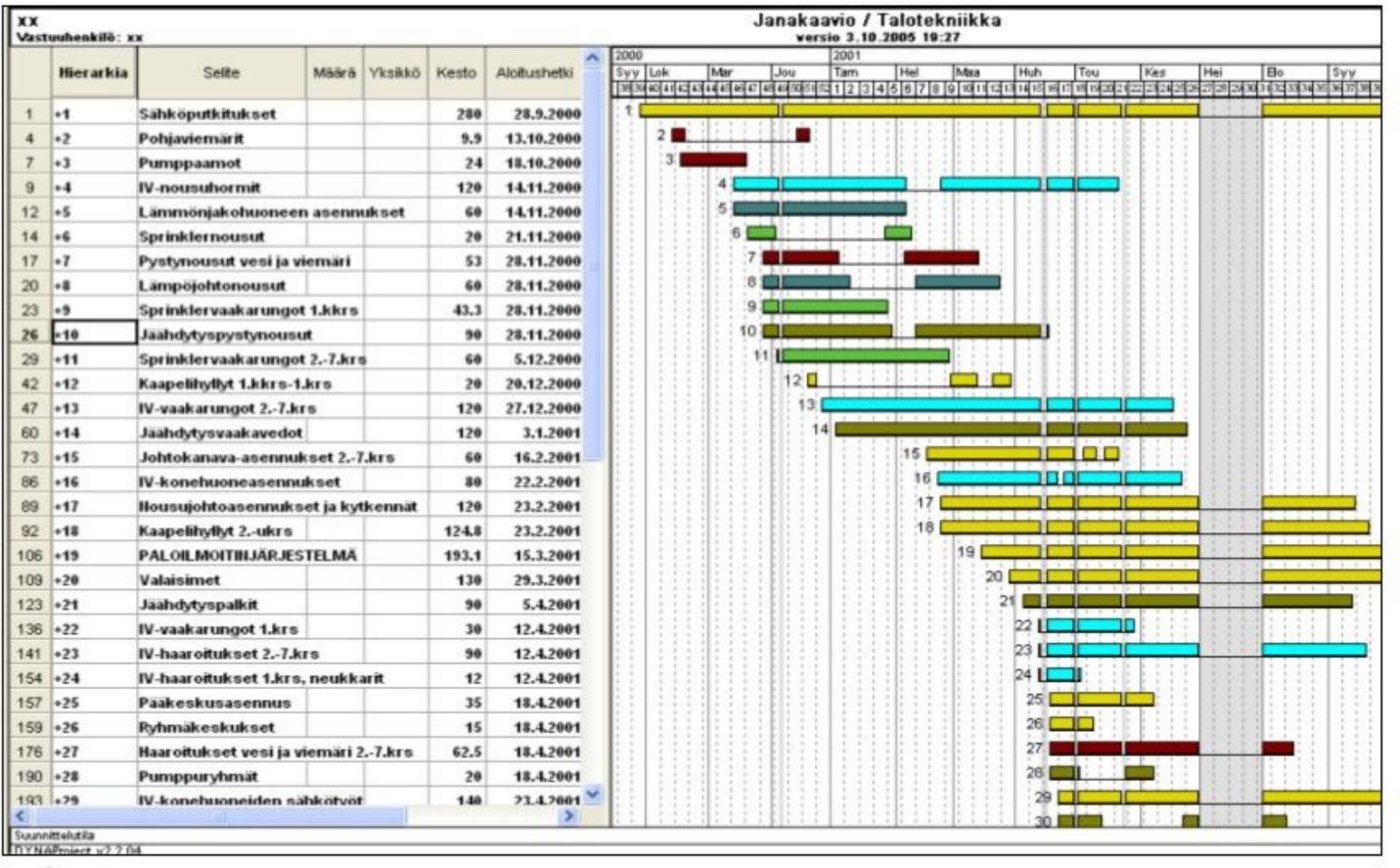


Figure 12 Creating a 4D sequence by linking a 3D model to a construction schedule

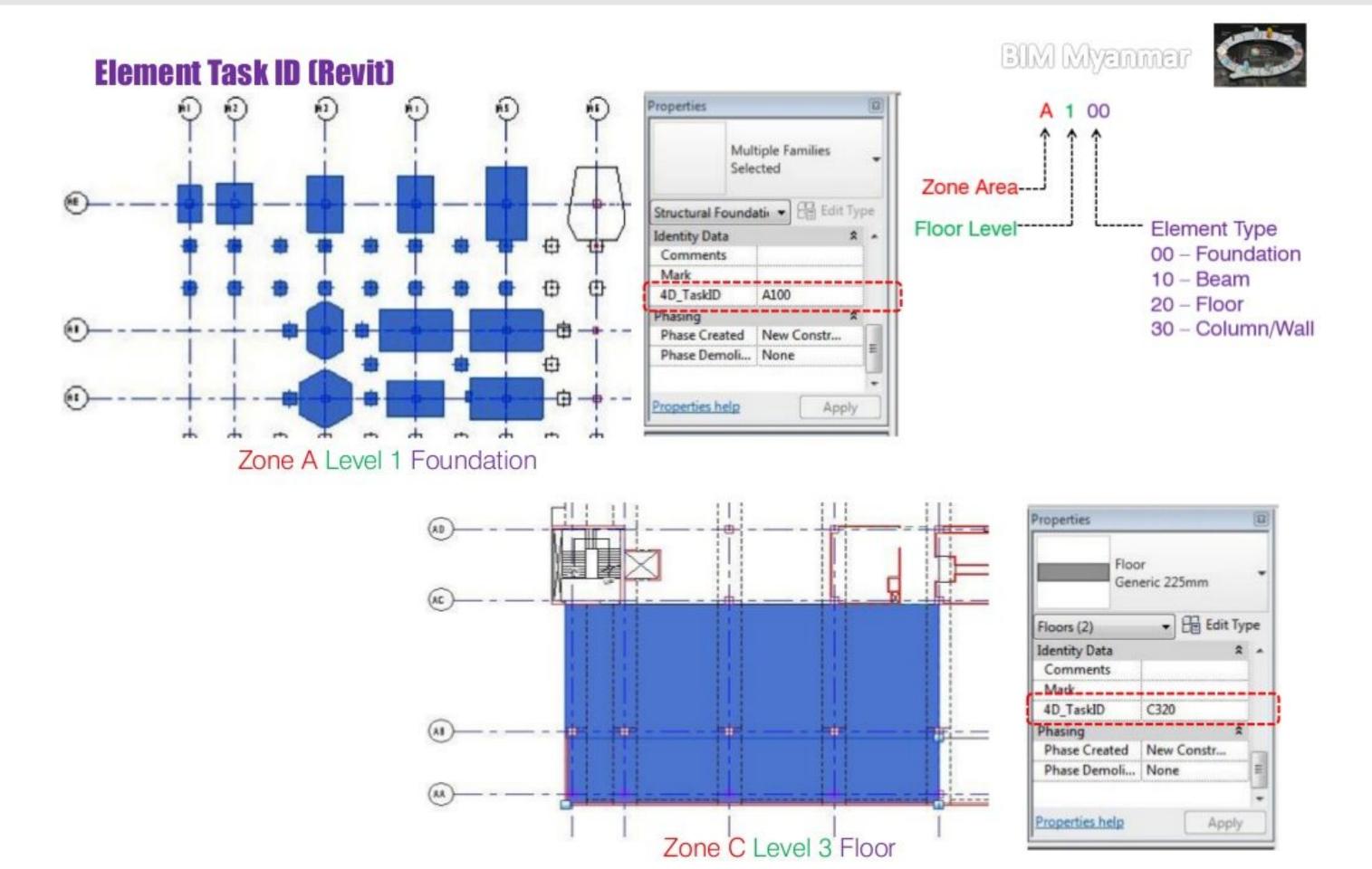
Gantt Chat (MS Project)





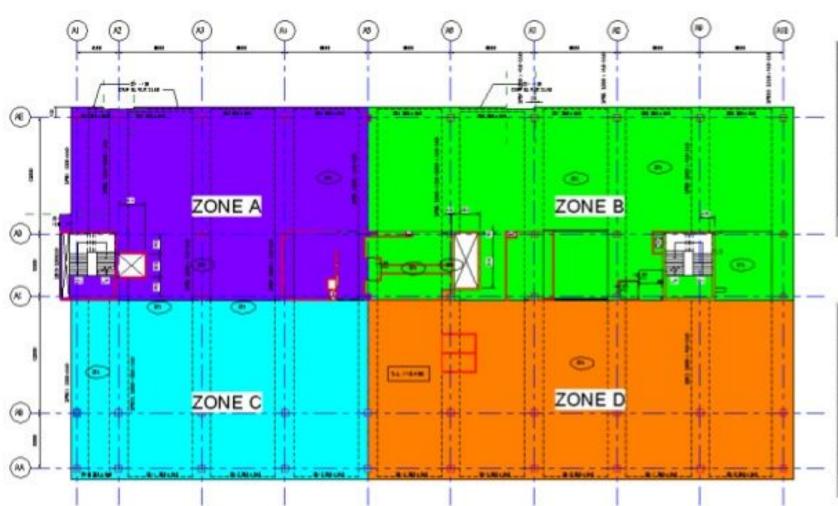








Zoning (Construction Schedule)



	Structural Framing Mate		keoff	
40_Task®	TaskD Level Count		Material: Volume	
A110	Level 1	57	16.77 m²	
A210	Level 2	29	60.14 m ²	
A310	Level 3	30	59.65 m²	
A410	Level 4	29	58.79 m³	
A510	Level 5	29	58.38 m²	
A610	Level 6	29	58.38 m²	
A710	Level7	29	58.38 m³	
AM10	Mech Roof	34	59.52 m²	
		266	430.02 m³	

4D TaskiD	Level	Count	Material: Volume
	244.4		1
B110	Level 1	67	23.28 m³
B210	Level 2	24	64.33 m²
B310	Level 3	24	64.36 m³
B410	Level 4	24	64.17 m²
B510	Level 5	24	64.48 m ³
B610	Level 6	24	64.50 m ³
B710	Level 7	24	64.50 m²
BM10	Mech Roof	27	64.18 m ³
		238	473.80 m ³

Material Take Off for "Beam"

-	Structural Framin	ig Material Ta	keoff
4D_TaskD	Level	Count	Material: Volume
C110	Level 1	32	9.43 m²
C210	Level 2	19	62.91 m ^a
C310	Level 3	27	65.57 m²
C410	Level 4	19	41.40 m²
C510	Level 5	20	41.39 m²
C810	Level 6	20	41.39 m²
C710	Level 7	20	41.39 m²
CM10	Mech Roof	19	42.65 m²
		176	346.12 m²

	Structural Framin	g Material Ta	ikeoff	
4D_TaskID	Level	Count	Material Volume	
D110	Level 1	35	11.72 m²	
D210	Level 2	22	67.82 m²	
0310	Level 3	36	66.84 m²	
D410	Level 4	22	46.43 m²	
0510	Level 5	21	46.01 m²	
D610	Level 6	21	45.99 m²	
0710	Level 7	21	45.99 m²	
DM10	Mech Roof	23	45.22 m²	
- 27		201	377.02 m²	

4D_TaskID	Level	Count	Material Vol
A101	Level 1	21	1.50 m ^a
A130	Level 1	22	25.74 m³
A230	Level 2	23	21.69 m²
A330	Level 3	23	21.69 m²
A430	Level 4	23	21.69 m²
A530	Level 5	23	21.69 m²
A630	Level 6	23	21,69 m²
A730	Level 7	23	26.51 m ^a
AM30	Mech Roof	1	0.12 m ^a
		182	162.33 m²

	Structural Column	Material Takeo	ff
4D_TaskID	Level	Count	Material Vol
B101	Level 1	32	2.14 m²
B130	Level 1	27	29.66 m²
B230	Level 2	27	24.93 m²
B330	Level 3	28	24.93 m²
8430	Level 4	28	24.93 m²
B530	Level 5	28	24.93 m²
B630	Level 6	28	24.93 m²
B730	Level 7	29	30.29 m²
BM30	Mech Roof	3	0.29 m ^a
- 4		230	187.06 m²

4D_TaskiD	Level	Count	Material: Vo
C101	Level 1	20	1.67 m²
C130	Level 1	20	23.40 m³
C230	Level 2	20	19.19 m³
C330	Level 3	10	9.86 m²
C430	Level 4	10	9.86 m³
C530	Level 5	10	9.86 m³
C630	Level 6	10	9.86 m³
C730	Level 7	10	12.99 m³
		110	96.68 m³

A PERSONAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN PARTY OF THE PERSON	tructural Column	SHEET WATER BOOK STREET	THE PERSON NAMED IN
4D_TaskID	Level	Count	Material: Vo
D101	Level 1	20	2.16 m²
D130	Level 1	20	23.54 m²
D230	Level 2	20	19.19 m³
D330	Level 3	10	9.86 m³
D430	Level 4	10	9.86 m³
D530	Level 5	10	9.86 m²
D630	Level 6	10	9.86 m²
D730	Level 7	10	12.99 m²
20		110	97.32 m³



Construction Project Planning Workflow

Task ID (Schedule)

Task ID	Туре	Title	Duration	Expected Start	Expected End
1	Construct	Preconstruction	5	16/09/2012	21/09/2012
A100	Construct	Zone A Level 1: Foundation	5	22/09/2012	27/09/2012
A101	Construct	Zone A Level 1: Stump	2	28/09/2012	30/09/2012
A110	Construct	Zone A Level 1: Beams	8	01/10/2012	09/10/2012
A120	Construct	Zone A Level 1: Floor Deck	5	10/10/2012	15/10/2012
A130	Construct	Zone A Level 1: Columns/Walls	5	16/10/2012	21/10/2012
A210	Construct	Zone A Level 2: Beams	8	22/10/2012	30/10/2012
A220	Construct	Zone A Level 2: Floor Deck	5	31/10/2012	05/11/2012
A230	Construct	Zone A Level 2: Columns/Walls	5	06/11/2012	11/11/2012
A310	Construct	Zone A Level 3: Beams	8	12/11/2012	20/11/2012
A320	Construct	Zone A Level 3: Floor Deck	5	21/11/2012	26/11/2012
A330	Construct	Zone A Level 3: Columns/Walls	5	27/11/2012	02/12/2012
A410	Construct	Zone A Level 4: Beams	8	03/12/2012	11/12/2012
A420	Construct	Zone A Level 4: Floor Deck	5	12/12/2012	17/12/2012
A430	Construct	Zone A Level 4: Columns/Walls	5	18/12/2012	23/12/2012
A510	Construct	Zone A Level 5: Beams	8	24/12/2012	01/01/2013
A520	Construct	Zone A Level 5: Floor Deck	5	02/01/2013	07/01/2013
A530	Construct	Zone A Level 5: Columns/Walls	5	08/01/2013	13/01/2013
A610	Construct	Zone A Level 6: Beams	8	14/01/2013	22/01/2013
A620	Construct	Zone A Level 6: Floor Deck	5	23/01/2013	28/01/2013
A630	Construct	Zone A Level 6: Columns/Walls	5	29/01/2013	03/02/2013
A710	Construct	Zone A Level 7: Beams	. 8	04/02/2013	12/02/2013
A720	Construct	Zone A Level 7: Floor Deck	5	13/02/2013	18/02/2013
A730	Construct	Zone A Level 7: Columns/Walls	5	19/02/2013	24/02/2013
AM10	Construct	Zone A Mech Roof: Beams	8	25/02/2013	05/03/2013
	Construct	Zone A Mech Roof: Floor Deck	5	06/03/2013	11/03/2013
AM30	Construct	Zone A Mech Roof: Columns/Walls	5	12/03/2013	17/03/2013



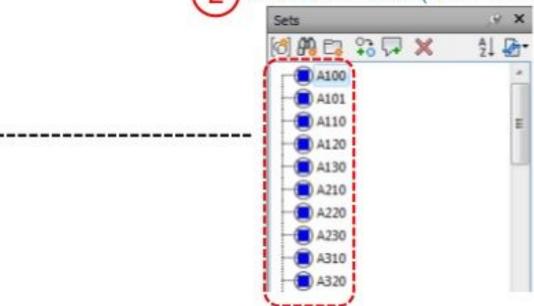
Category	Property	Condition	Value
Element	4D_TaskID	=	A100



Selection Tree (Navisworks)

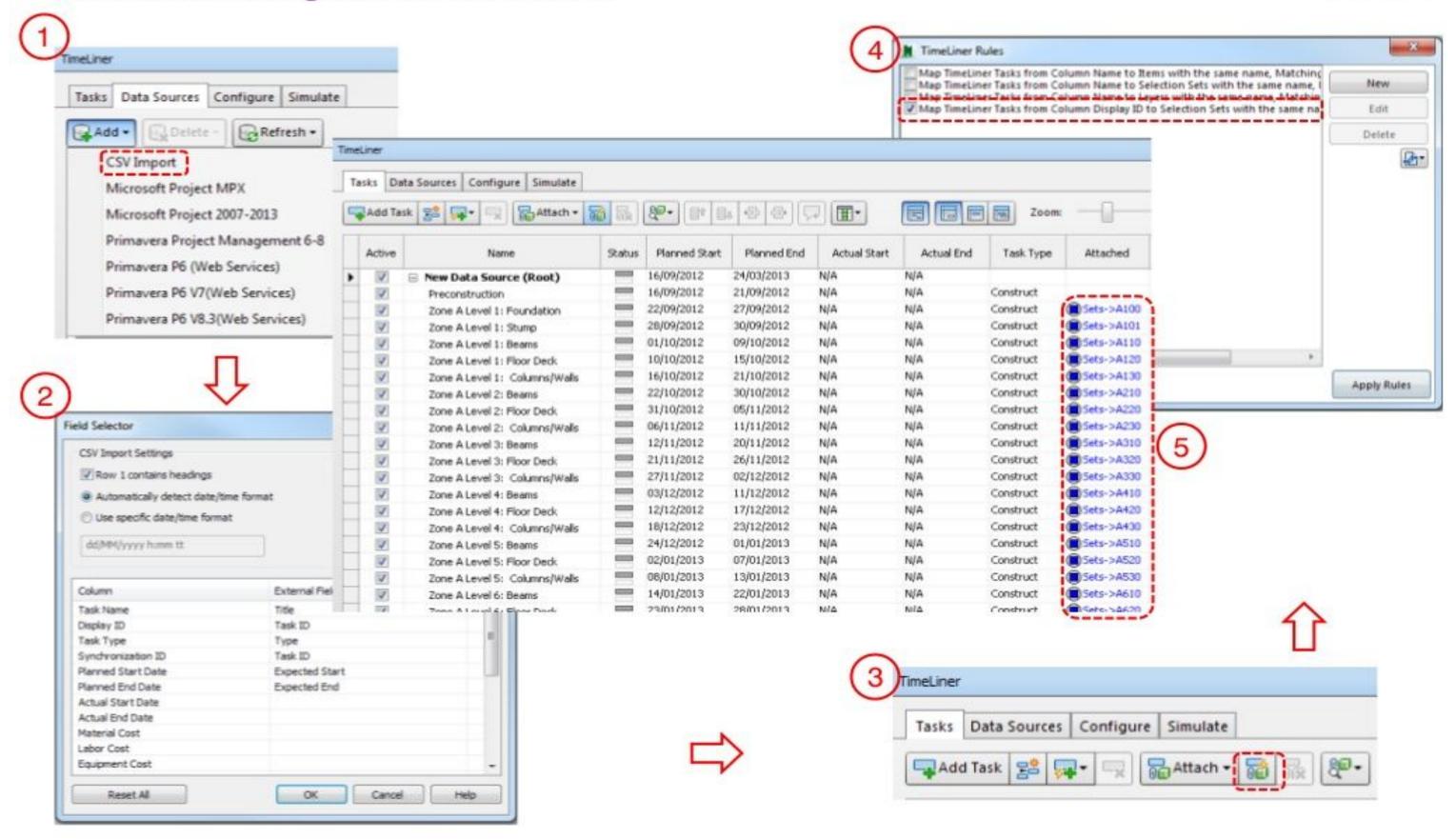






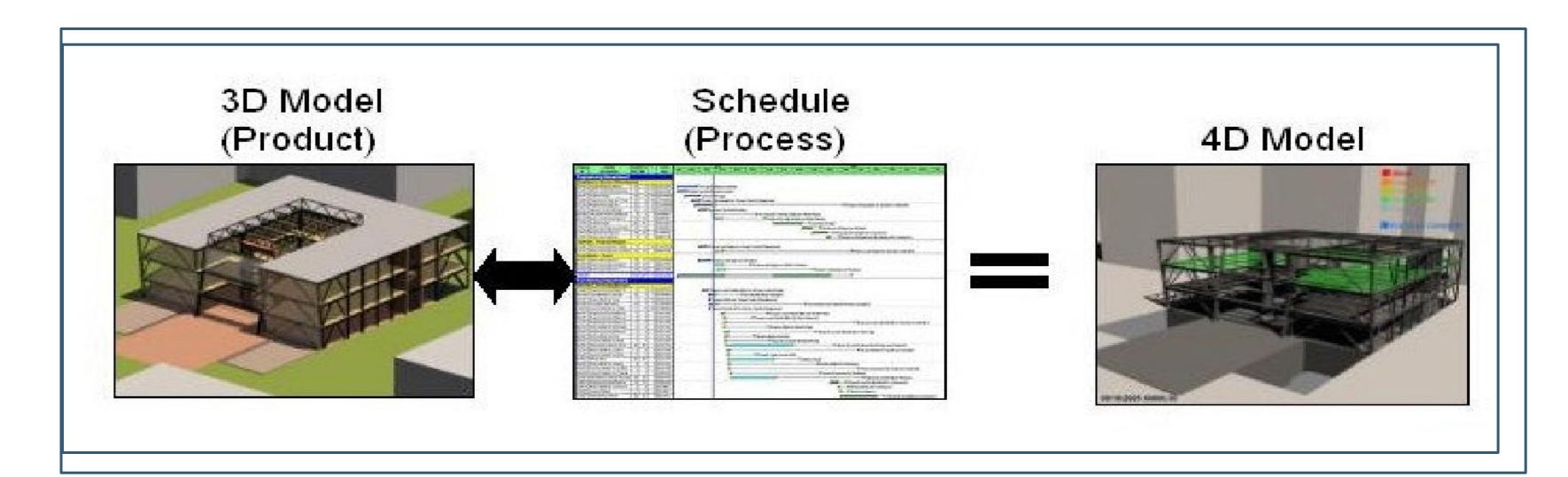


Auto Attach Using Rules (Navisworks)



BIMarabia Academy

- 4D Modeling: simulating the planning sequence of construction activities and space requirements on a building site (Visualization of the construction schedule).
 - Types of 4D models:
 - 1- Stand Alone 4D model



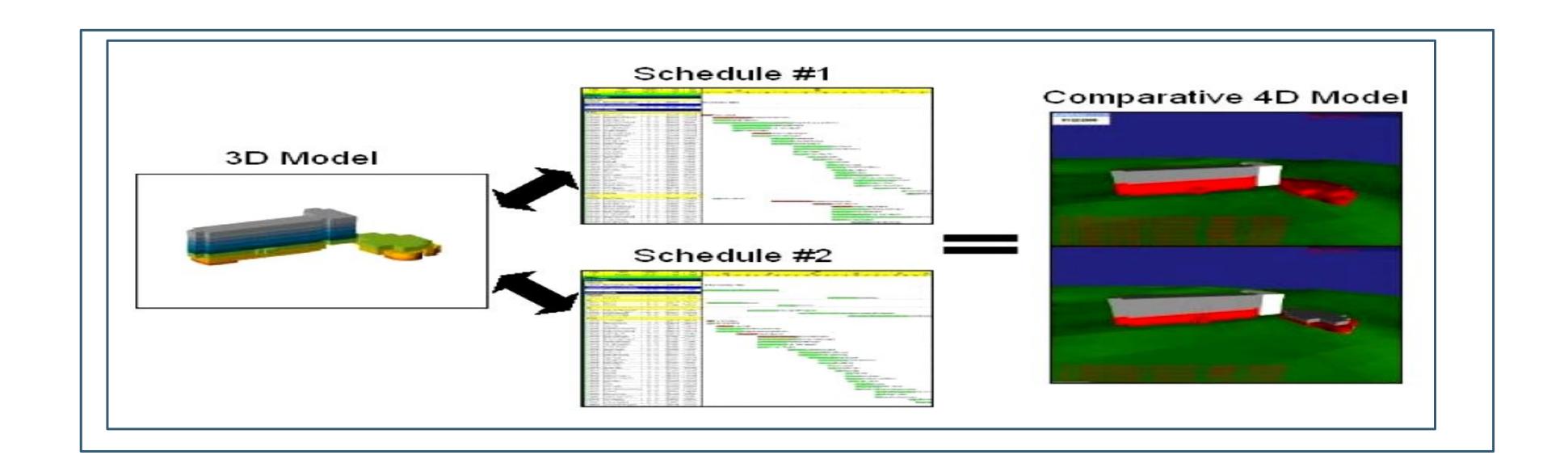
4D-Schedule Integration

- Integration of the BIM model with Project Management schedules
- Model Phasing, Time-lining, Tabular Reports and Visualized output to facilitate in understanding how the project is planned to progress across its construction lifecycle



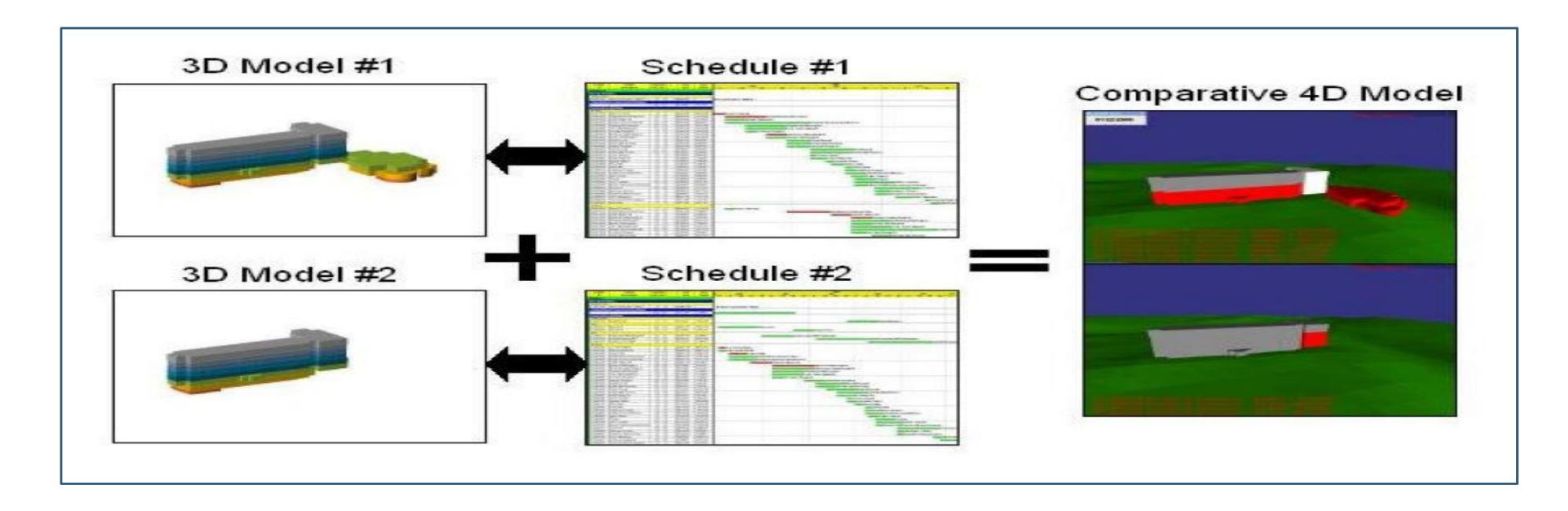
BIMarabia Academy

- 2- Comparative 4D Model:
- Type 1 (1 3D Model with 2 Schedules)



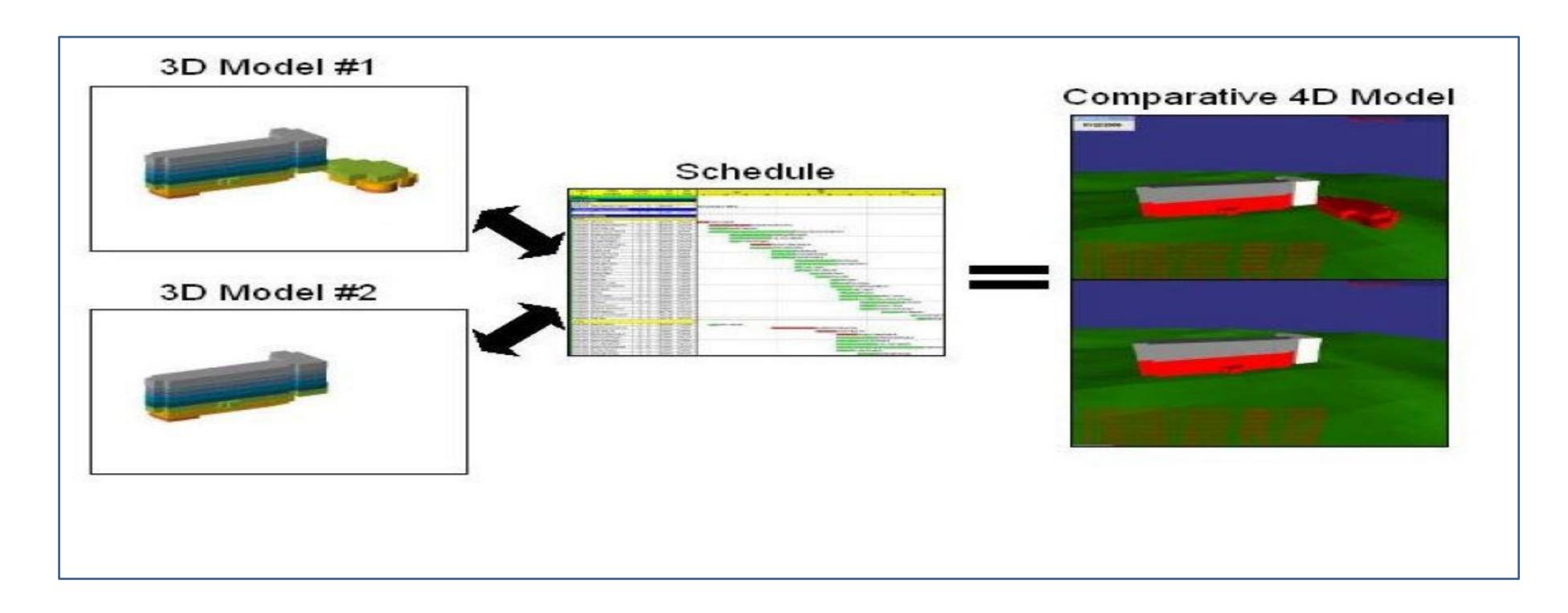
DAVIDSON

- 2- Comparative 4D Model:
- Type 2 (2 3D Model with 2 Schedules)



BIMarabia Academy

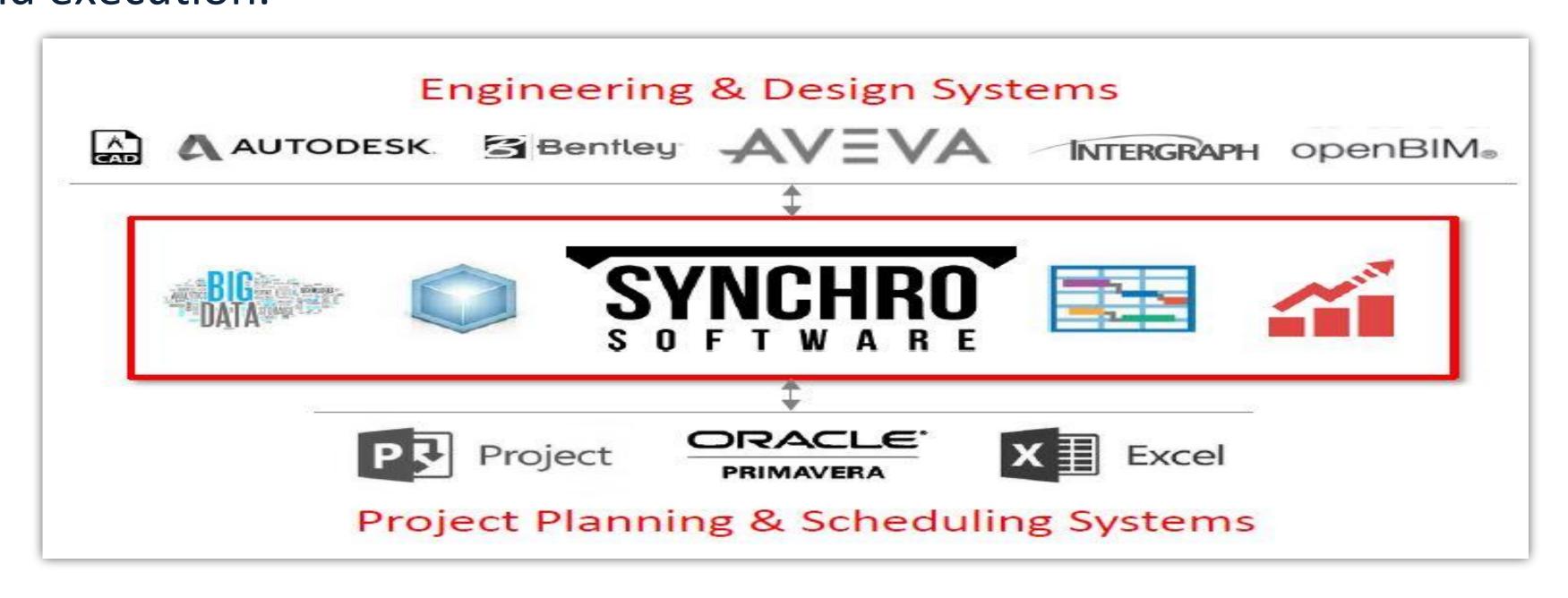
- 2- Comparative 4D Model:
- Type 3 (2 3D Model with 1 Schedule)





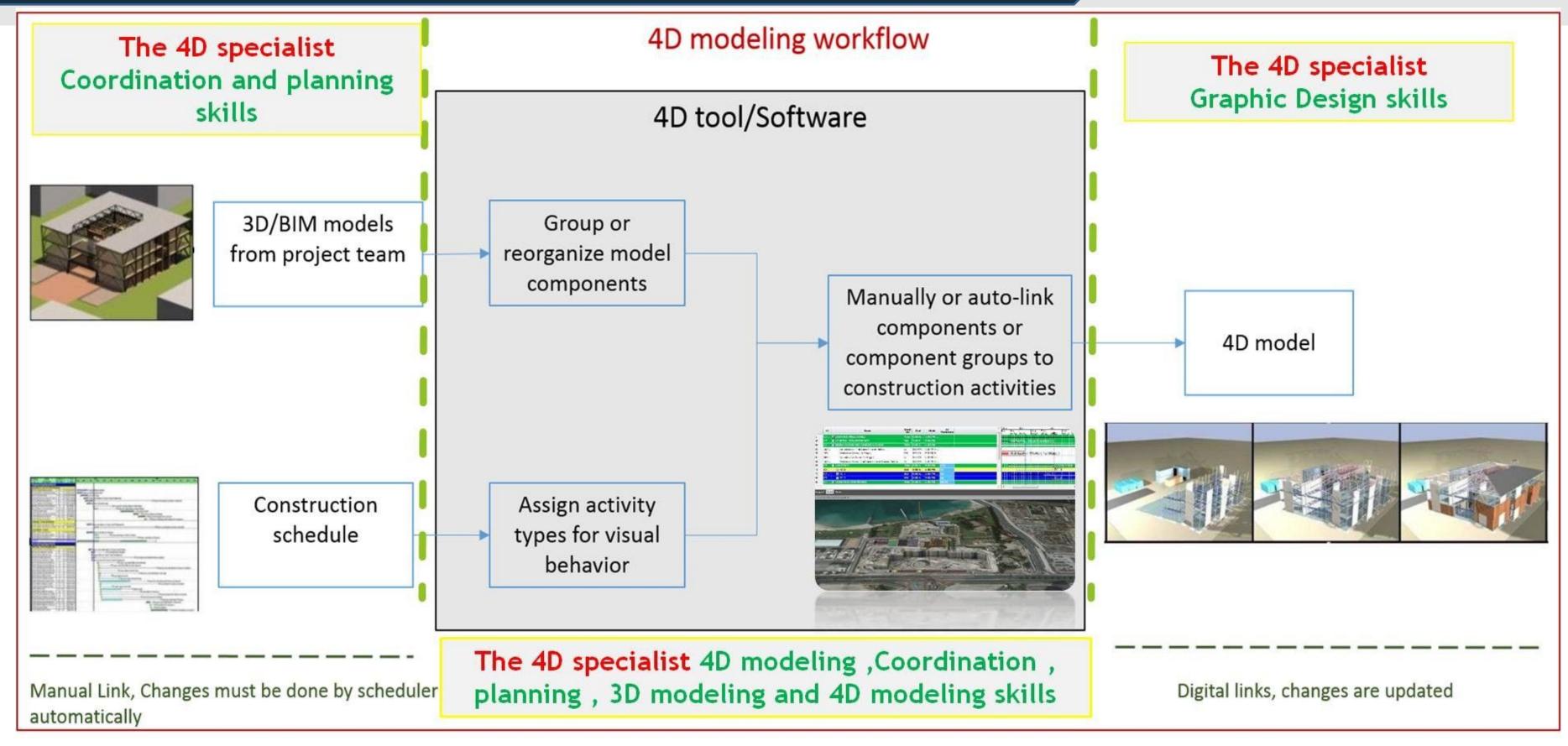
Typical 4D Modeling process

4D Modeling process: Combines space (3D data; X, Y, and Z) and time Line data, into a single integrated model of the project delivery approach and execution.





4D Modeling Information WorkFlow



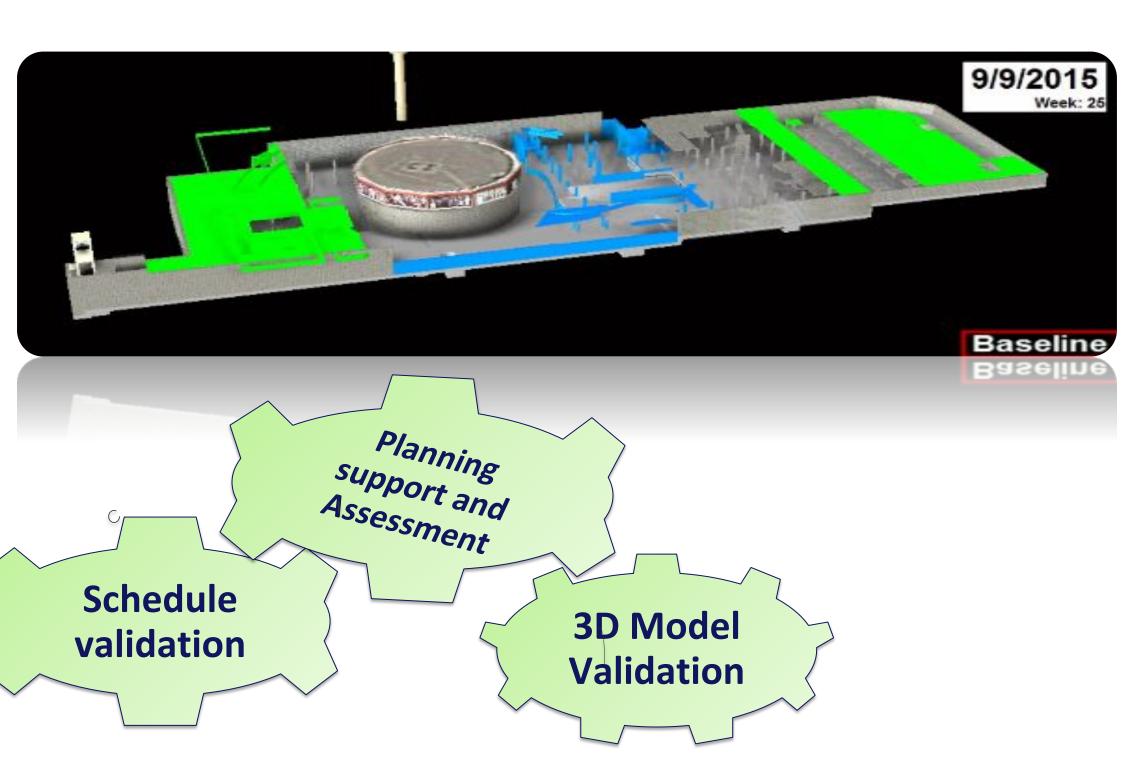






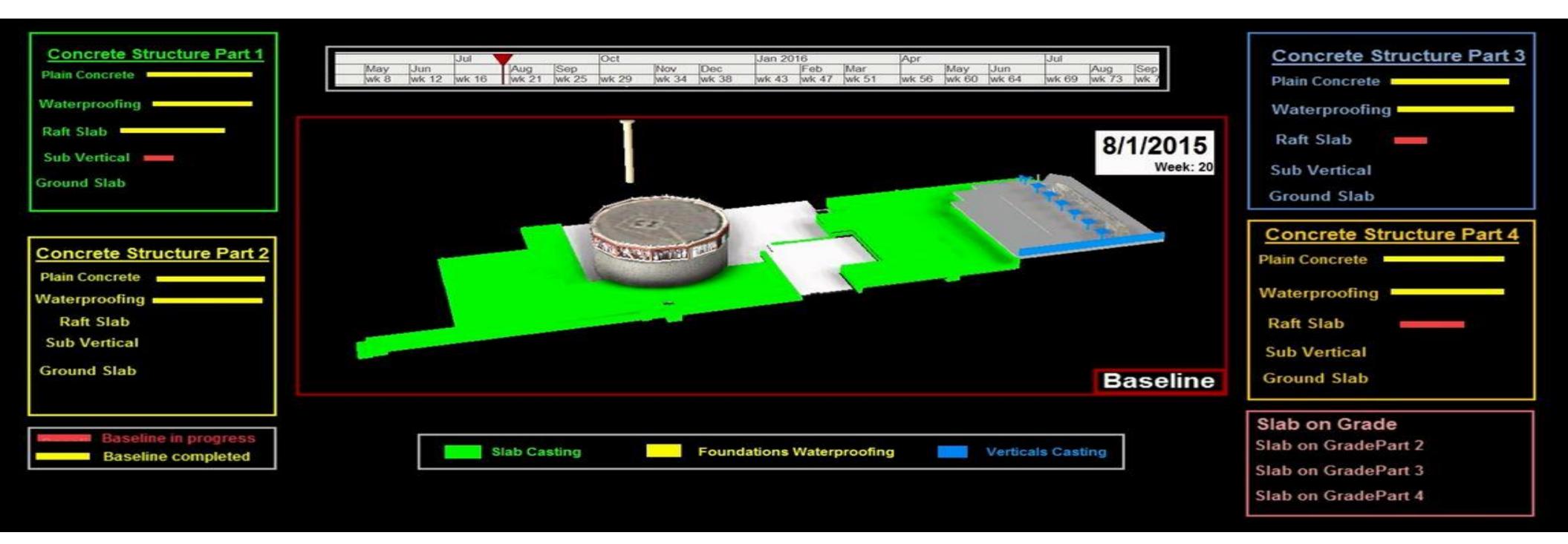
Initiation Stage .1





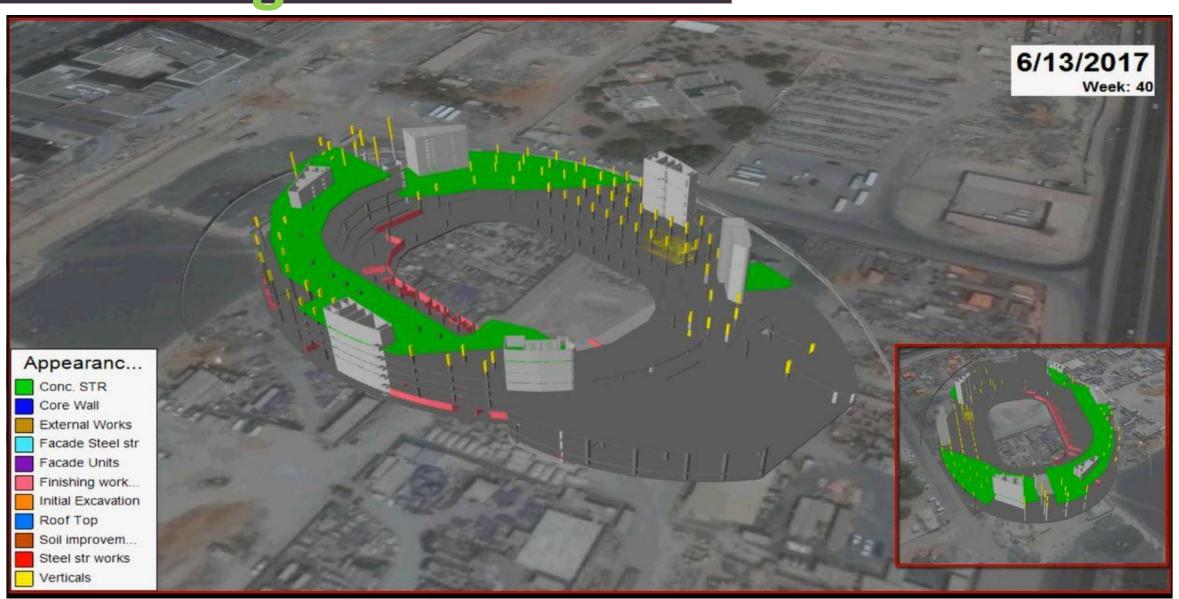


Initiation Stage .1





Initiation Stage .1





Baseline Stage.2





Zone/Move Management Construction methodology simulation

Site Coordination/Logistics



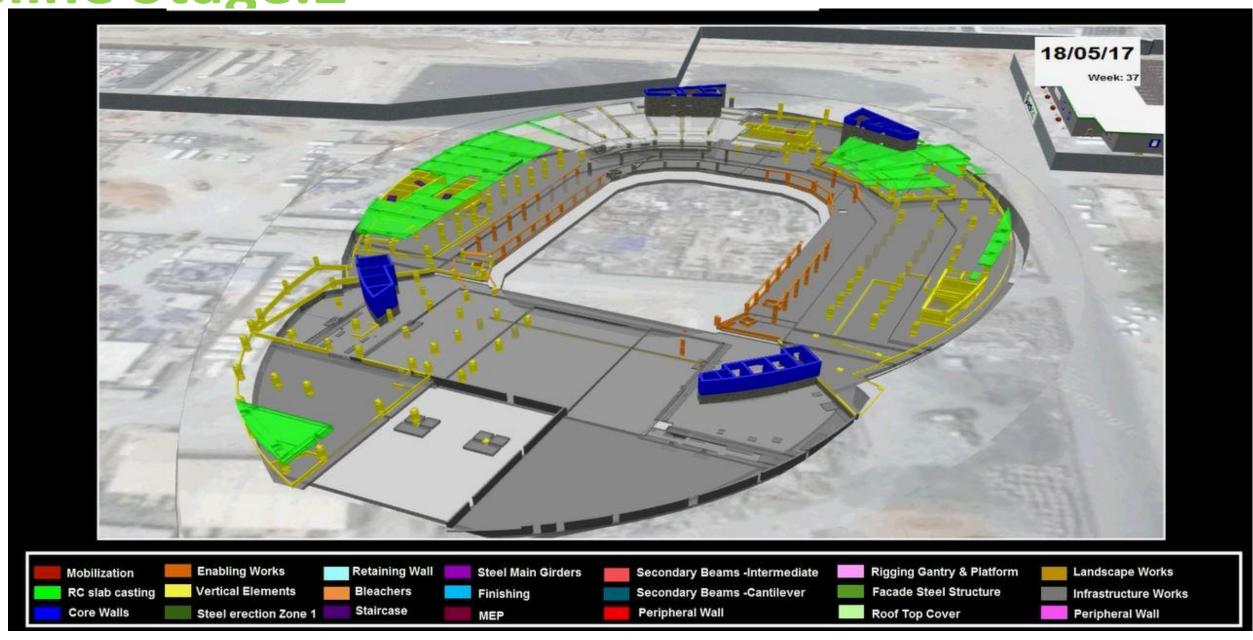
Baseline Stage.2



Museum - Dubai



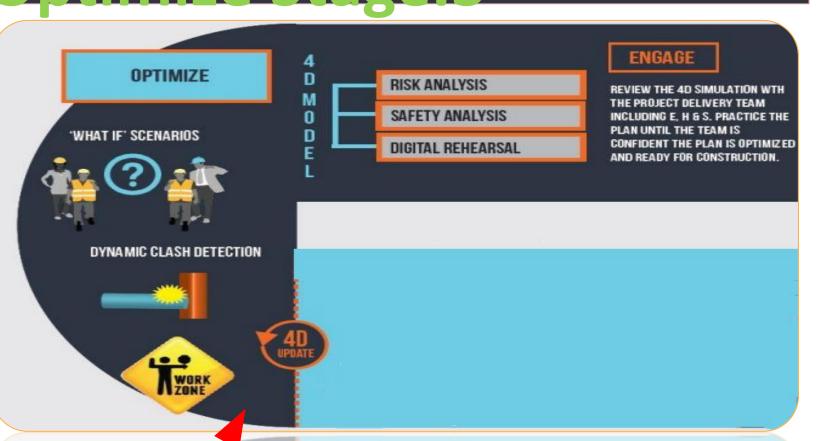
Baseline Stage.2

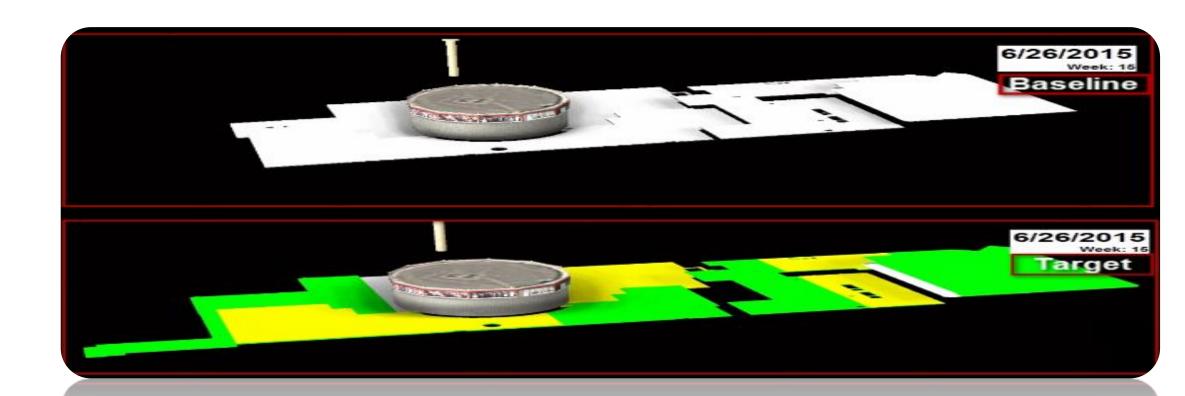


Dubai Arena









CREATE

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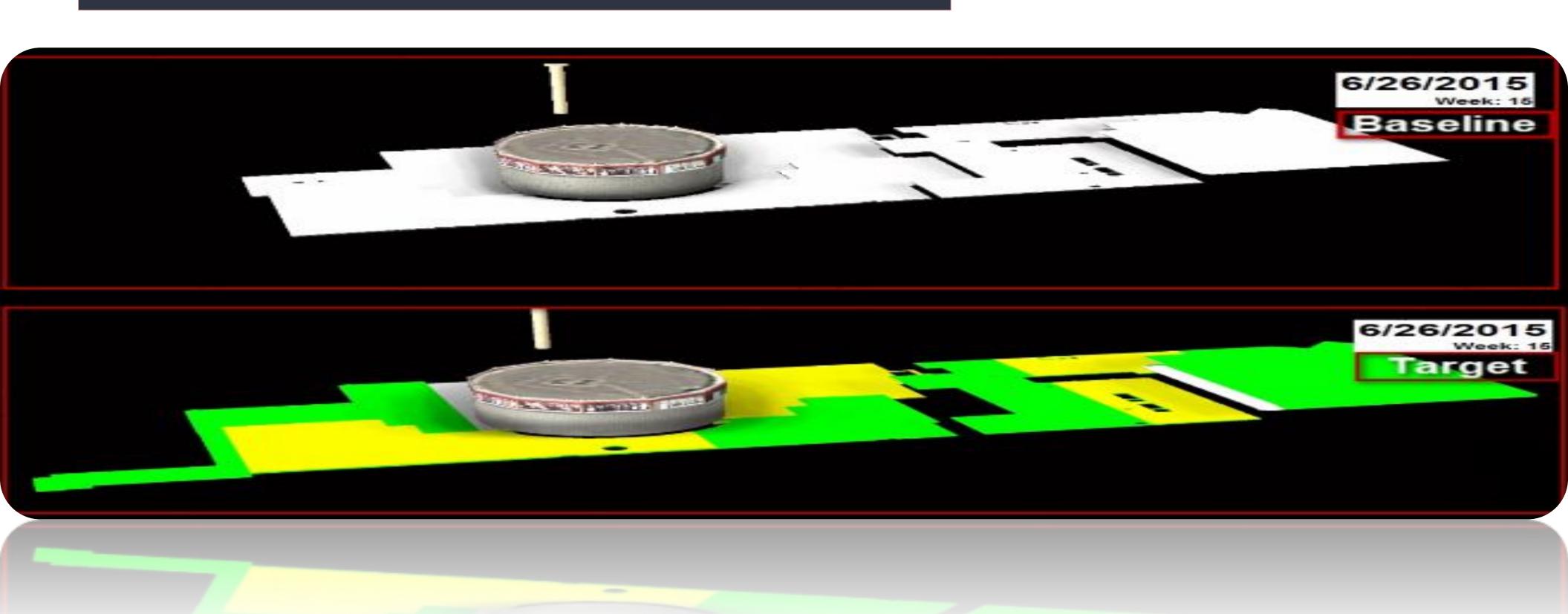
Crane and safety analysis

Value engineering / What if scenarios

Reduce schedule mistakes

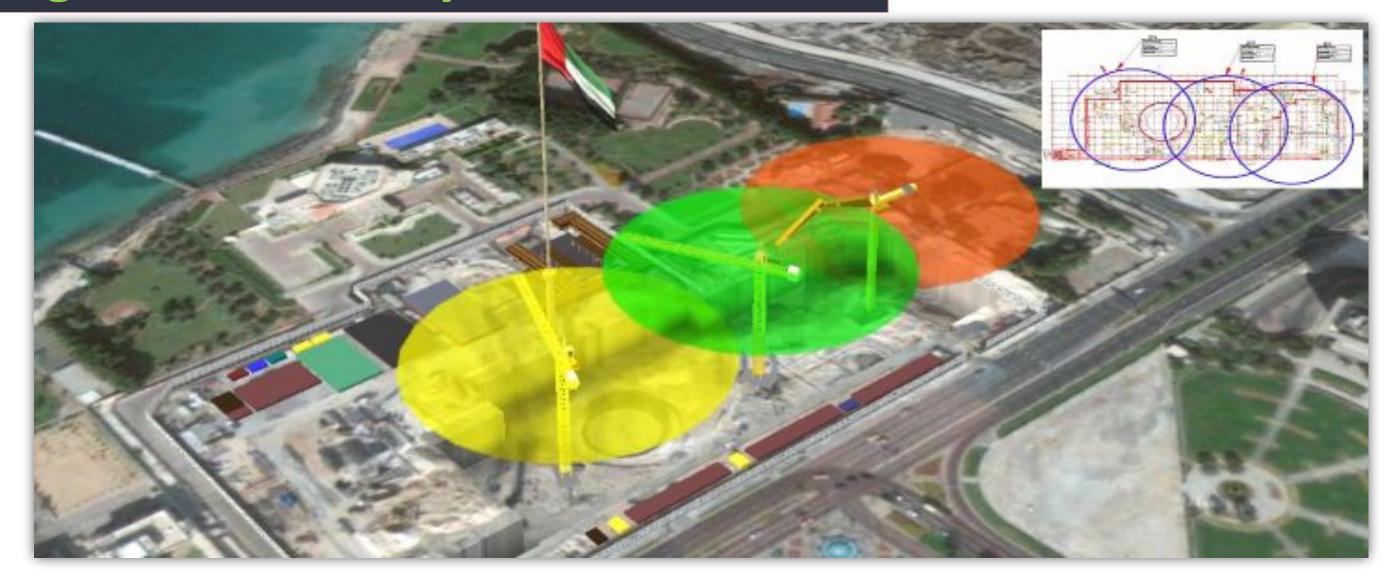


Optimize Stage: Baseline Vs Target schedule.3

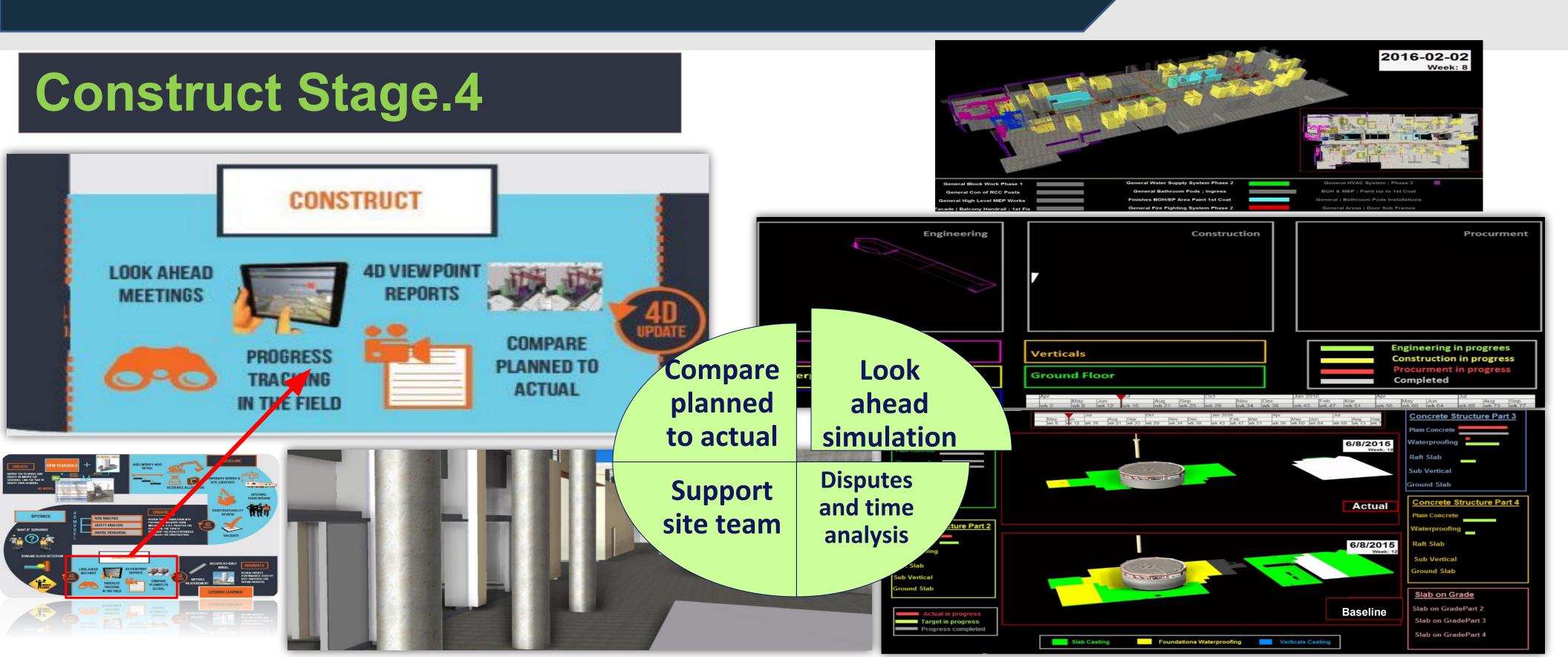




Optimize Stage: Cranes Study.3

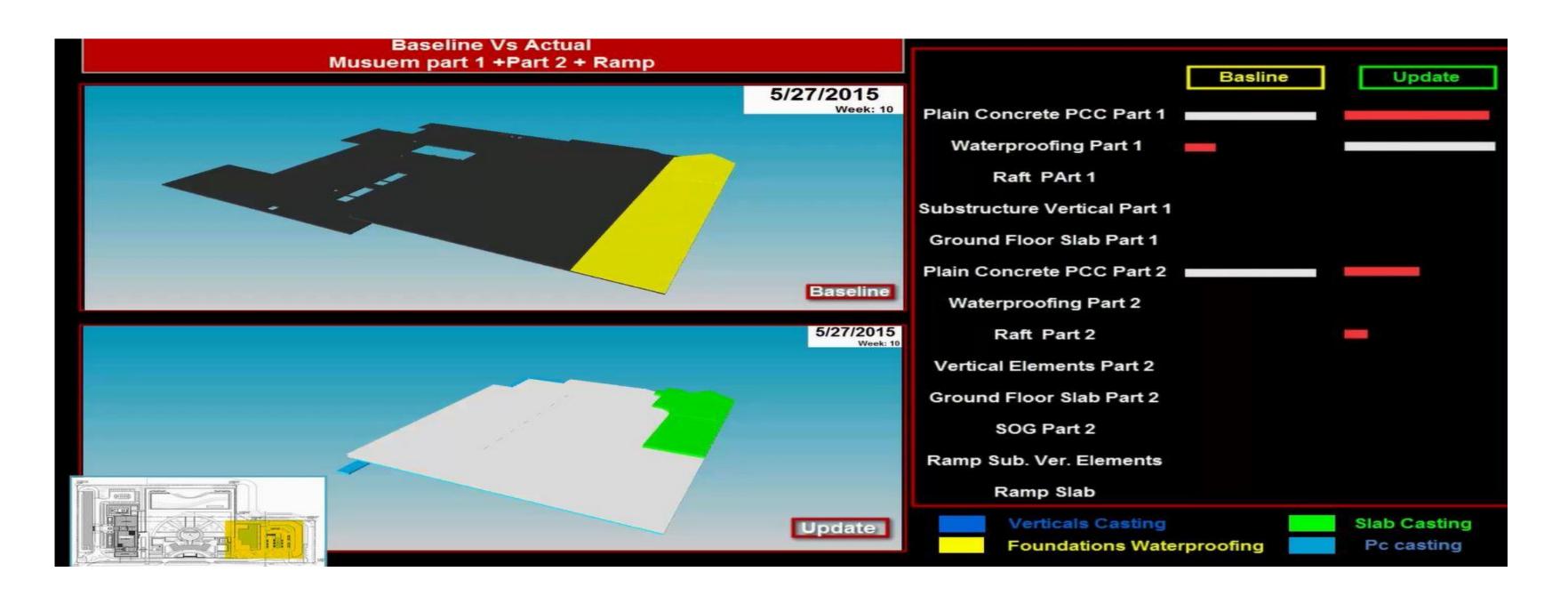






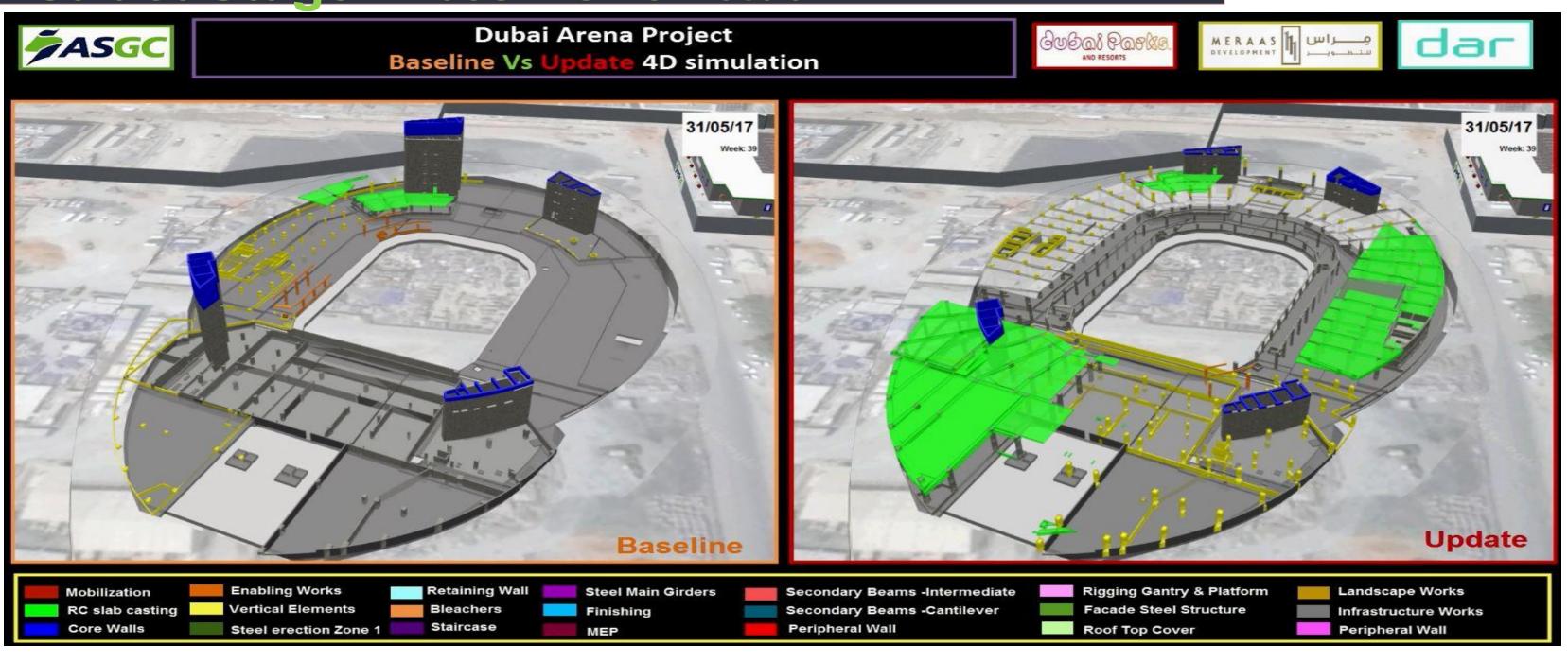


Construct Stage: Baseline Vs Actual.4



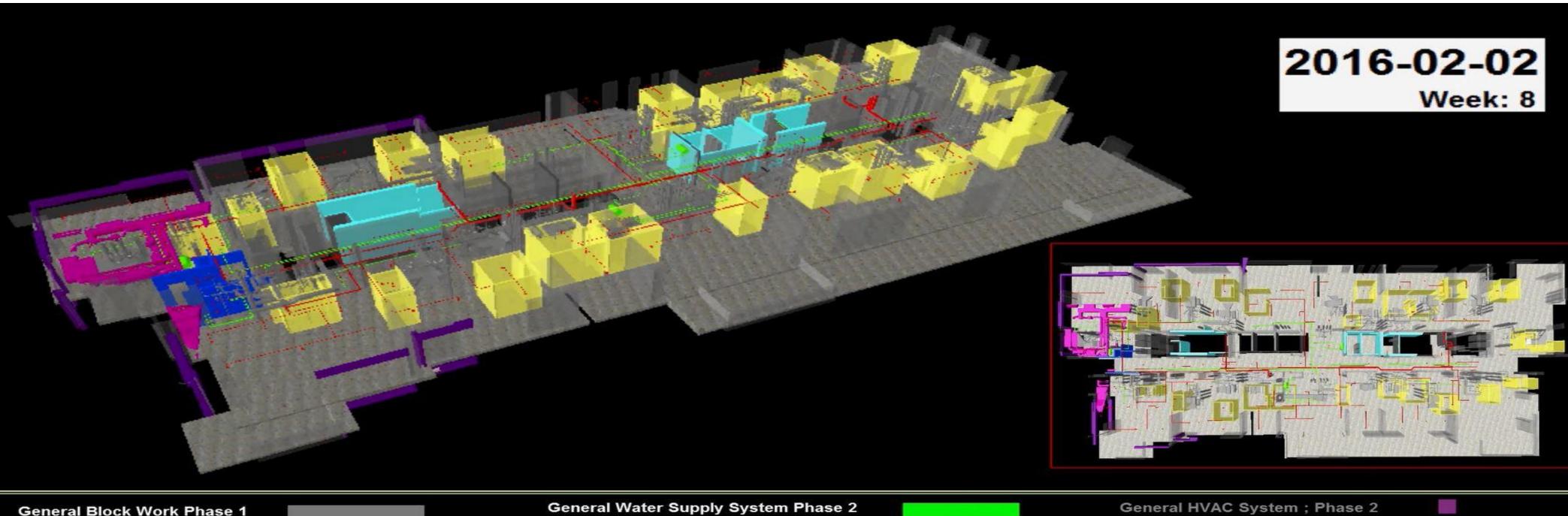


Construct Stage: Baseline Vs Actual.4





Construct Stage: Typical floor finishing works cycle.4



General Con of RCC Posts General High Level MEP Works

Facade | Balcony Handrail ; 1st Fix

General Bathroom Pods; Ingress Finishes BOH/EP Area Paint 1st Coat General Fire Fighting System Phase 2 General HVAC System; Phase 2

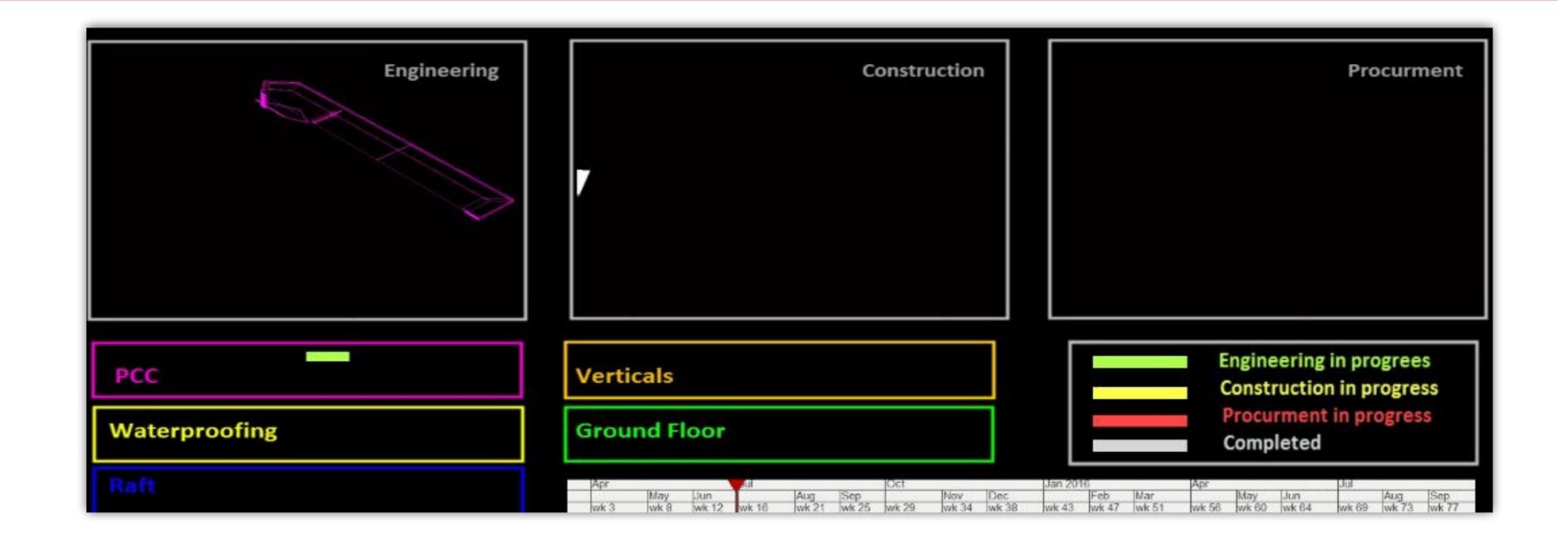
BOH & MEP; Paint Up to 1st Coat

General | Bathroom Pods Installations

General Areas | Door Sub Frames

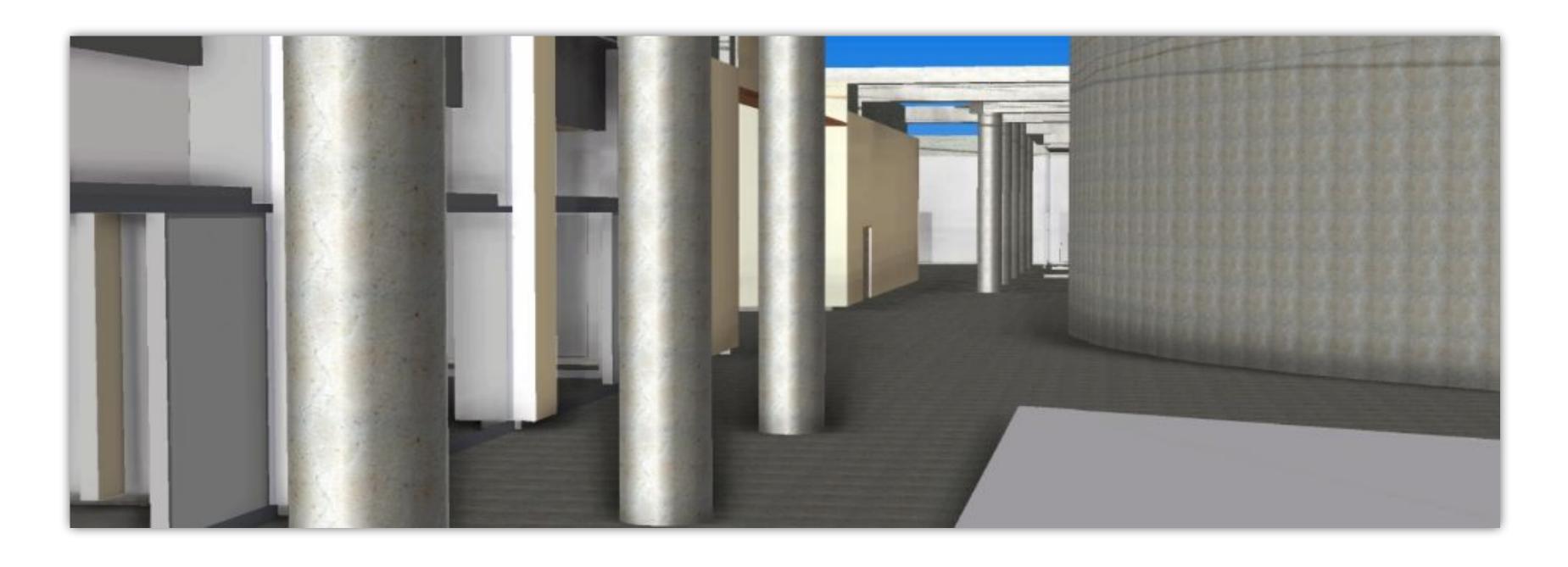


Construct Stage: Engineering, Procurement and construction simulation.4





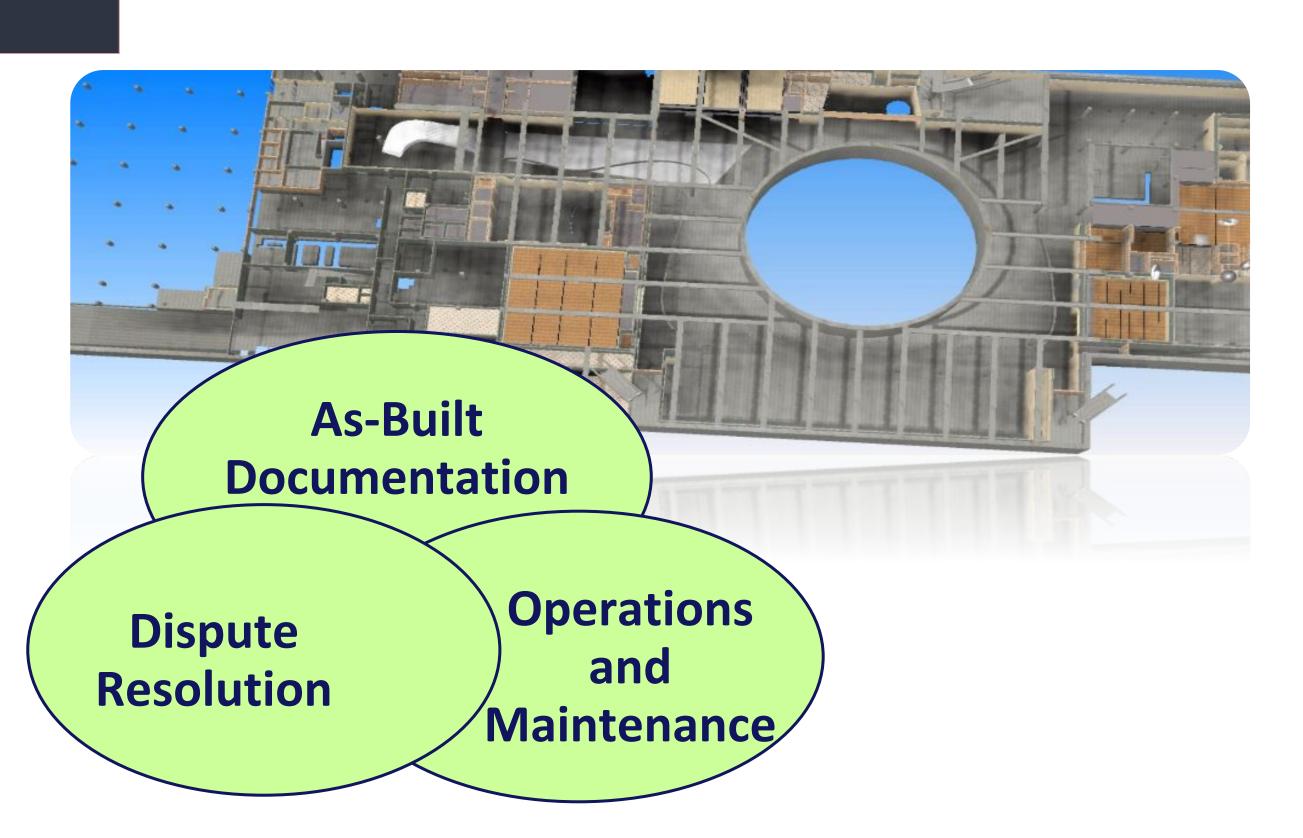
Construct Stage: Walkthrough.4



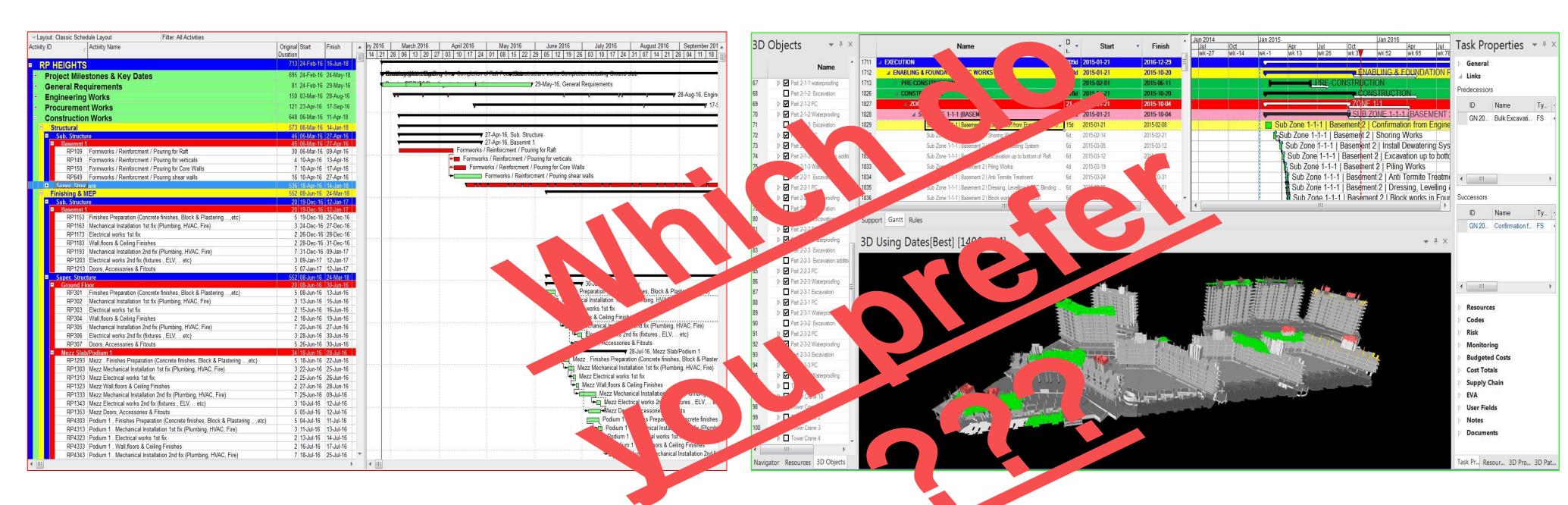


Lessons Learned Stage.5





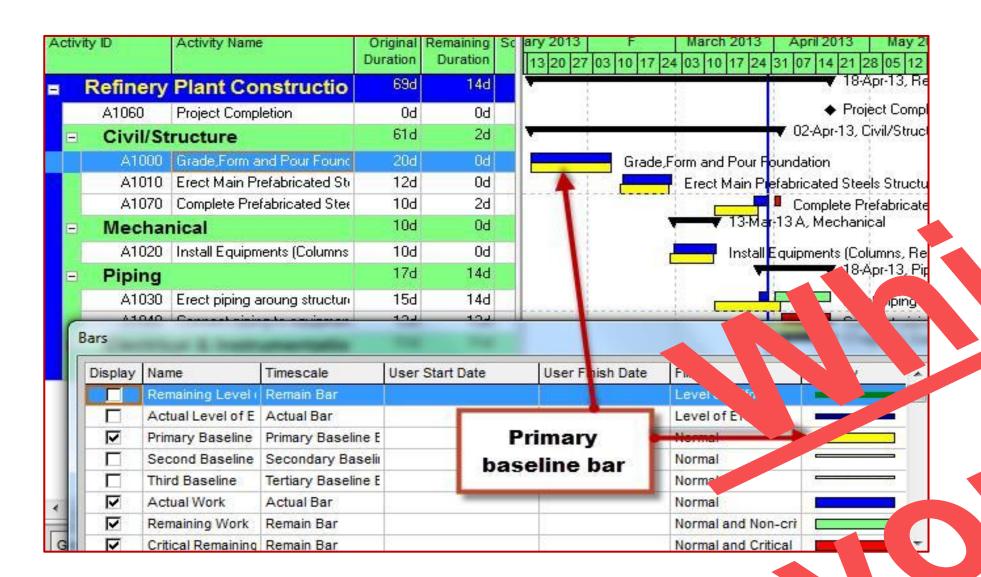




Traditional Planning and scheduling

4D Planning and scheduling





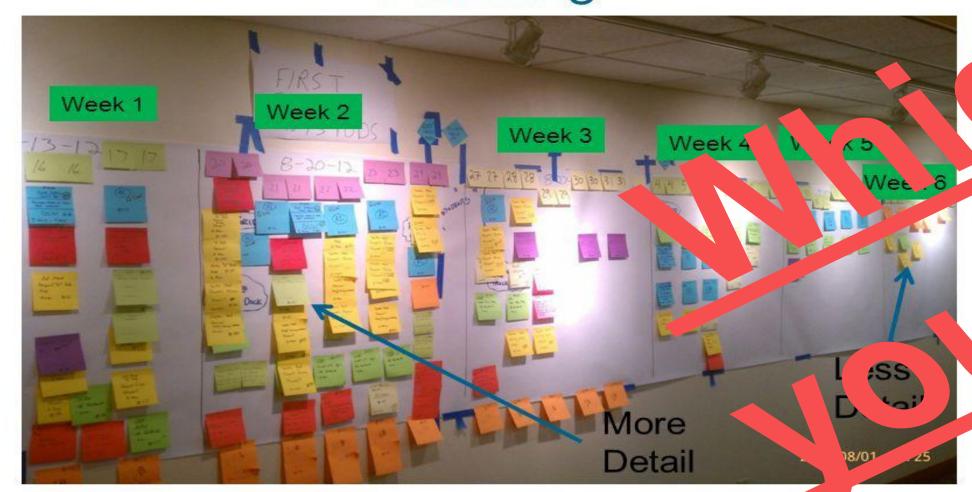


Traditional Baseline Vs Actual

40 Paseline Vs Actual



Six-week Look-ahead/Make-ready Planning



Traditional Lookahead



4D Lookahead





Traditional Progress meeting discussion

4D Progress meeting discussion





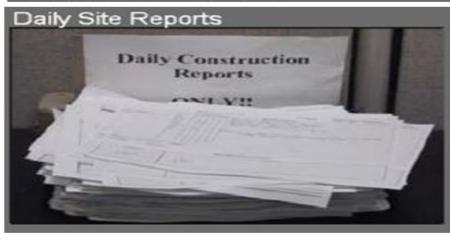
Traditional Claim analysis

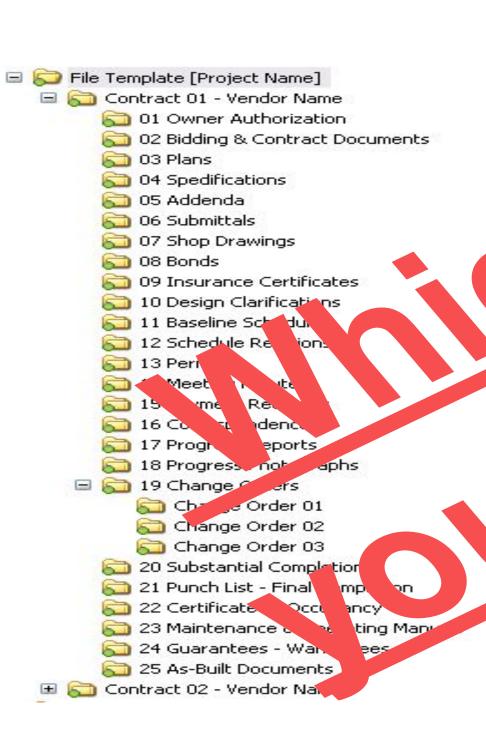
4D Claim analysis













Traditional Documentation

4D Documentation





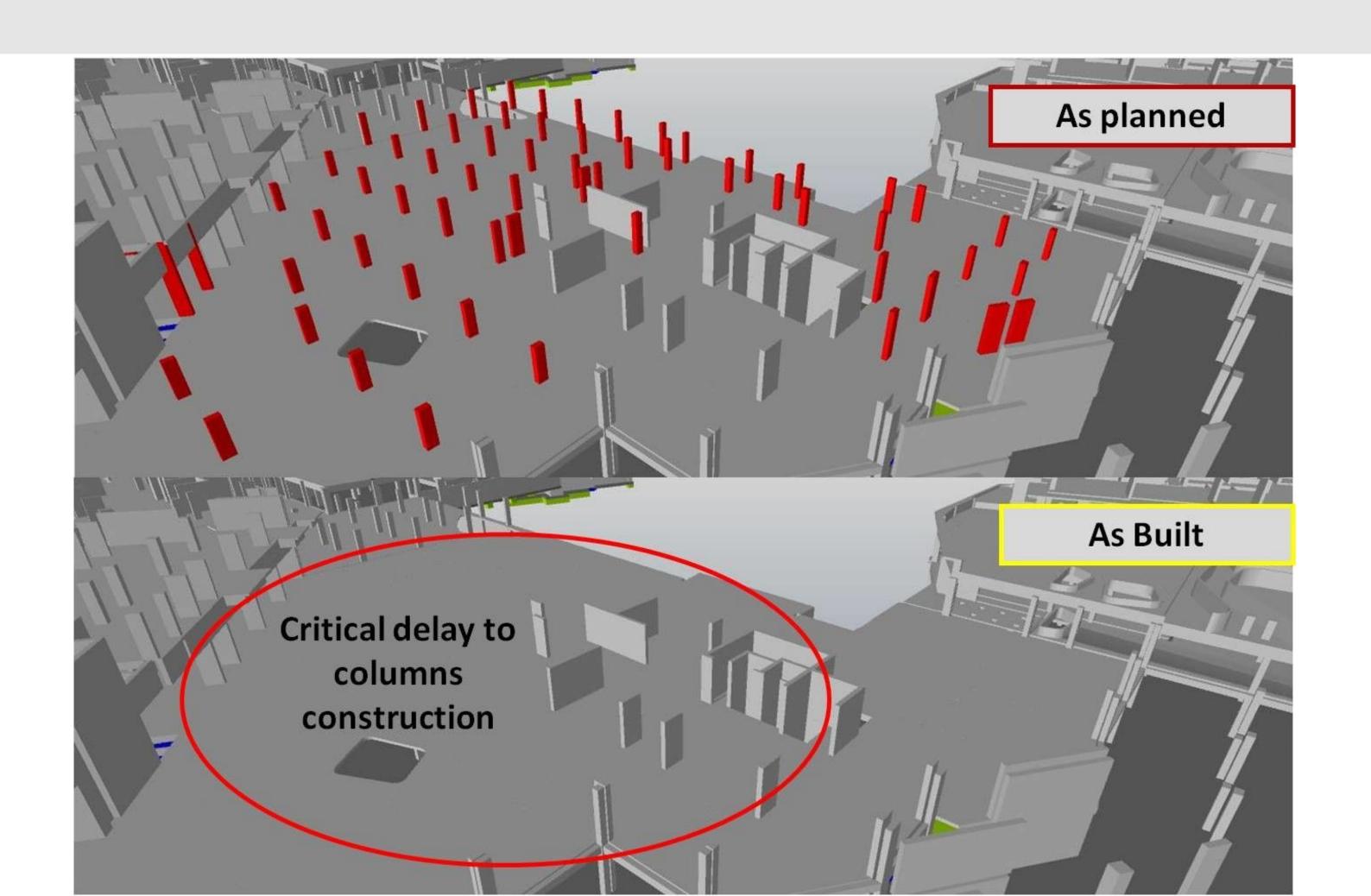




So, a BIM model can be made up of multiple 3d objects, to create a 3d model, these can be interlinked with activities from a Gantt chart and costs for permanent and consumable resources can be applied.







Software

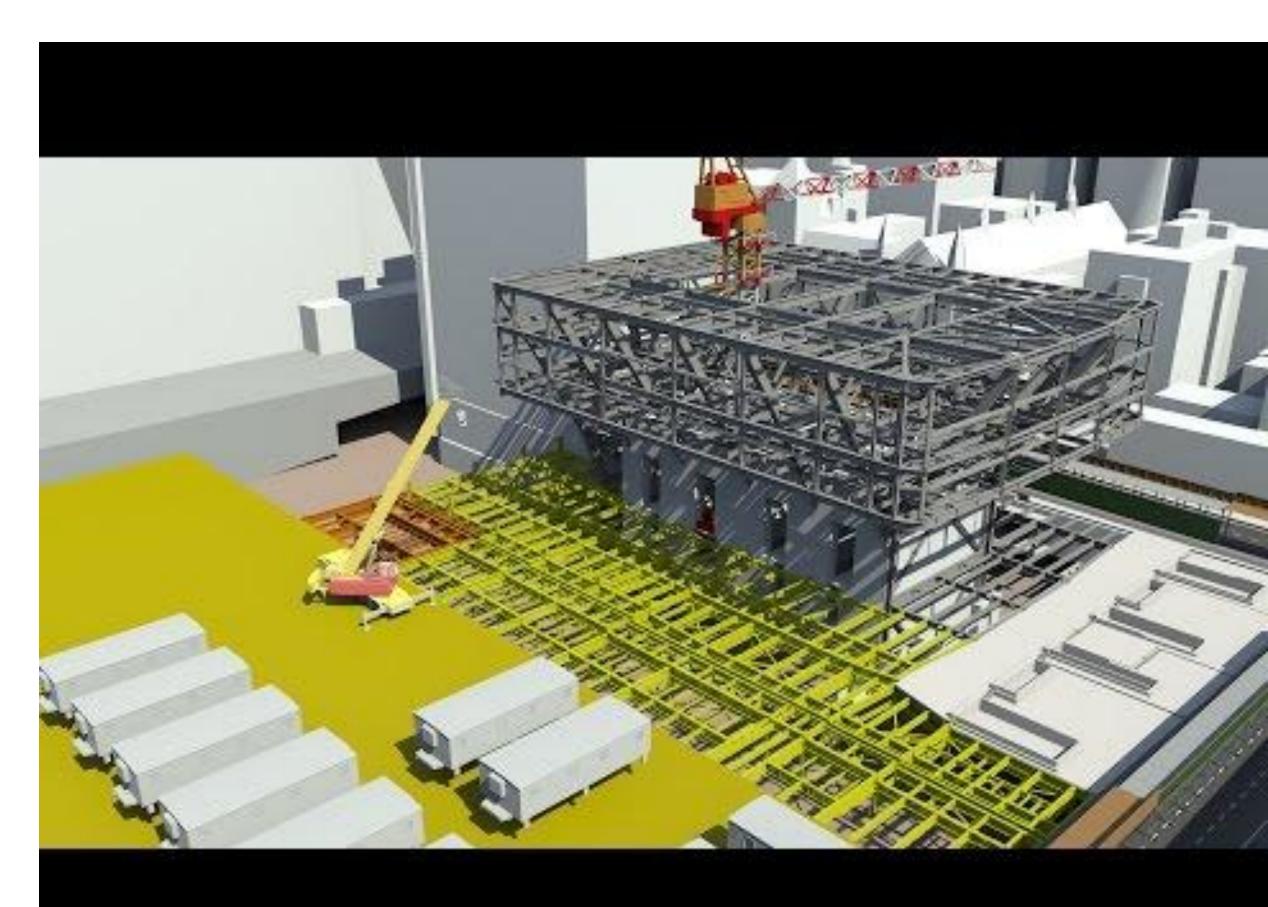


Product Name	Manufacturer	BIM use Planning and scheduling		
Synchro	Synchro LTD			
Navisworks Manage	Autodesk Clash detection			
Projectwise	Bently Clash detection			
Digital project designer	Gehry Technologies Model coordina			
Visual Simulation	Innovaya	scheduling		
Solibri Model checker	Solibri Spatial Coordinatio			
Tekla Structures	Tekla Structure-centric M			
Vico office	Vico software	Scheduling		
		Estimating		

Synchro



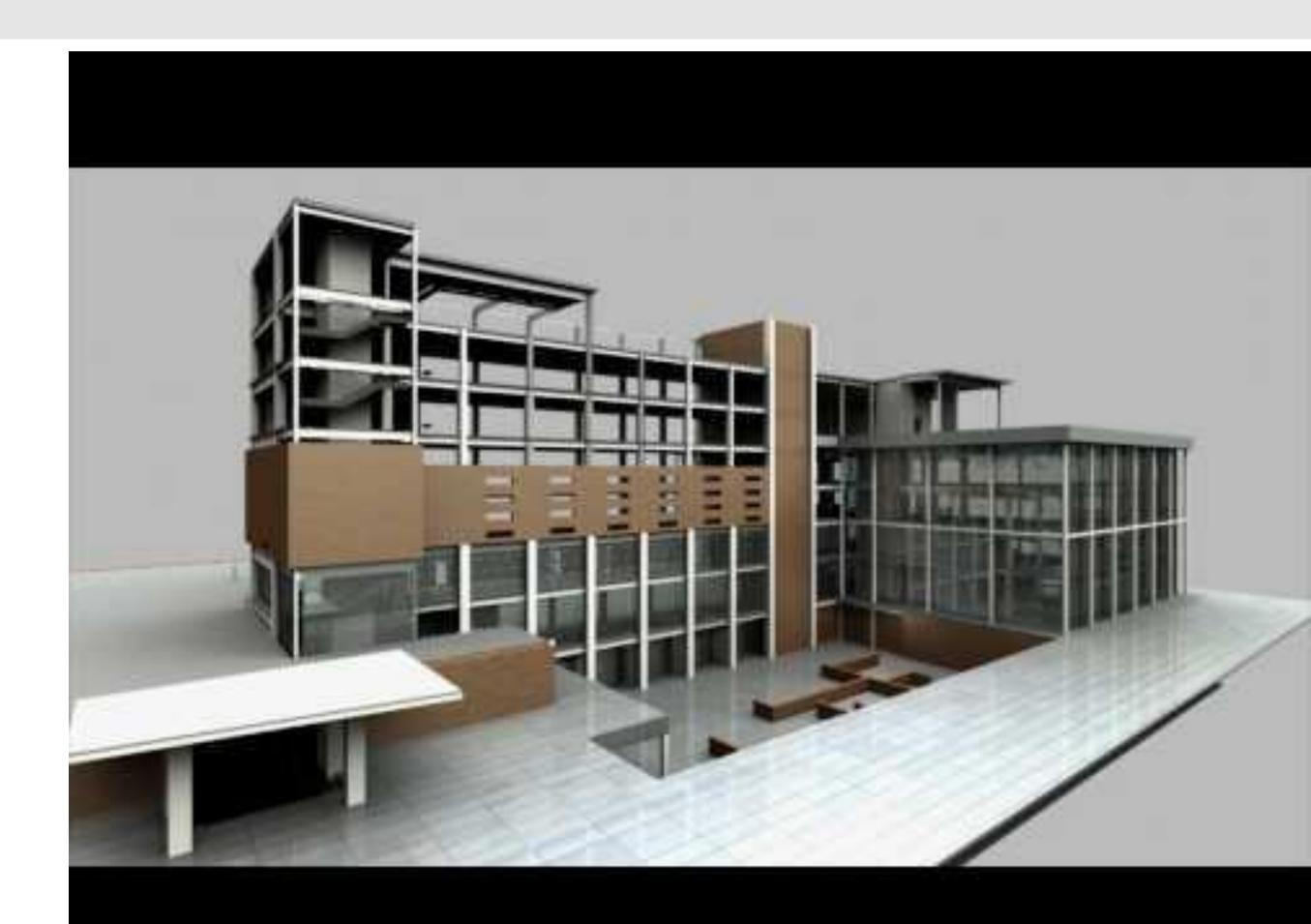
the most powerful tool in the market for the 4D simulation and schedule analysis but with good rendering output, visual clash detection only and fair EVA capabilities.



Navisworks



Powerful in Quantity take-of and clash detection with good 4D capabilities and good rendering output.





	Navisworks Manage	Navisworks Simulate	Navisworks Freedom
Project viewing			
Project review			
Combine files			
Sequence simulation			X
Animations			S
Visualization			(X)
Clash detection		S	(X)
Interference Management		X	X
Coordination		(X)	(X)

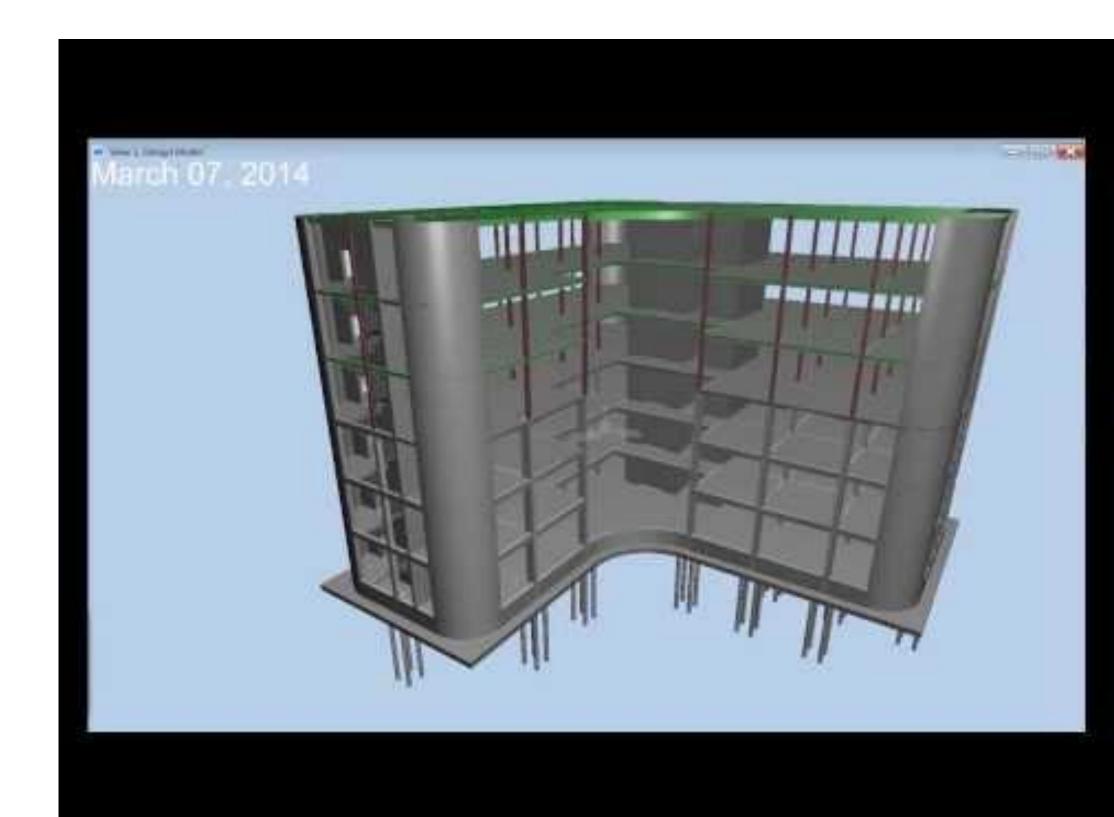
Table 1 – Key diversities of Navisworks products

Bentley Navigator



Powerful in Quantity take-of and clash detection with poor 4D simulation capabilities and poor

rendering output.







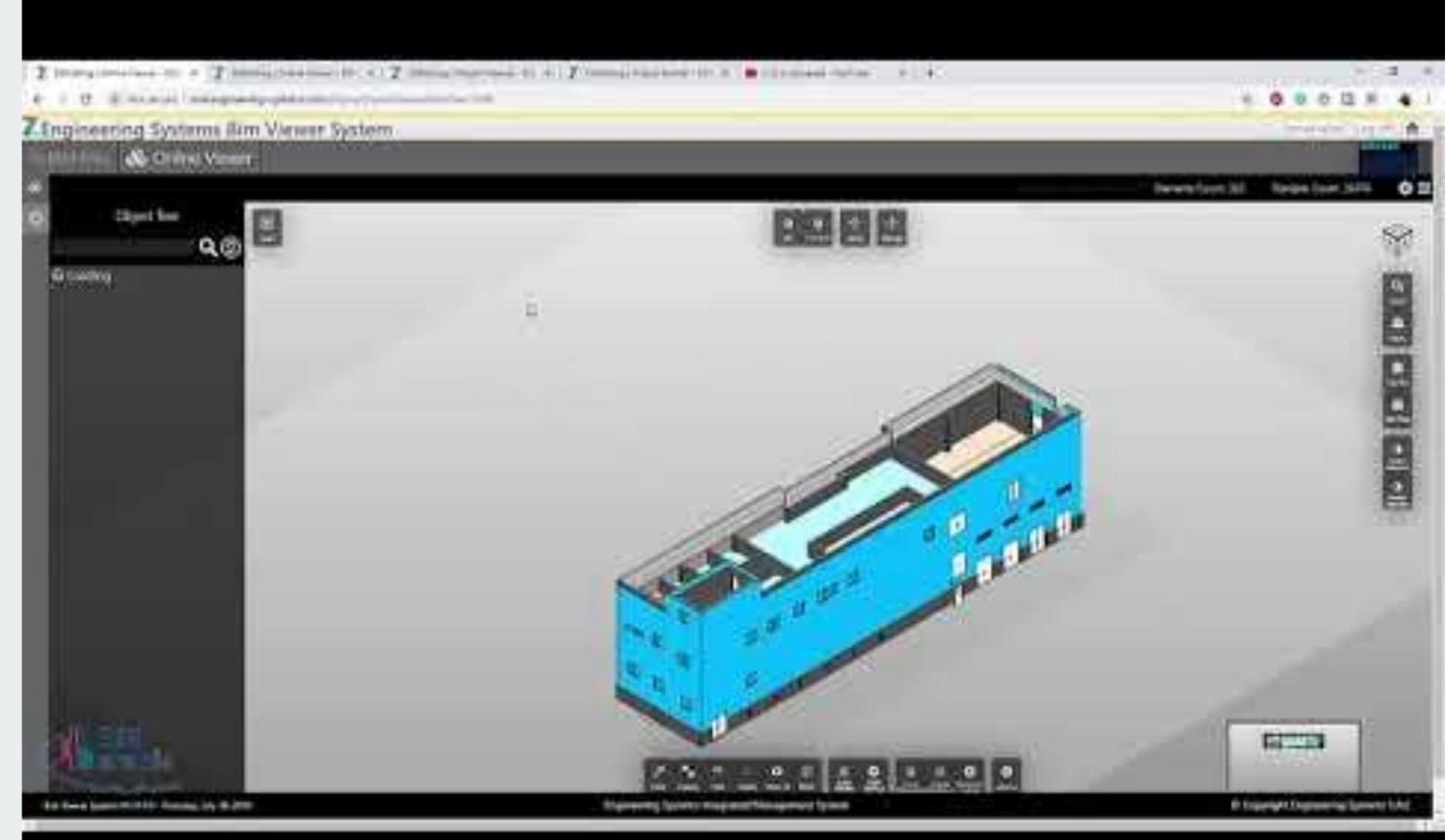
is recommended for projects with repeated activities (for example pipe laying activities), since it depends on flow line techniques based on location.



very powerful in 5D simulation and quantity take of with low 4D simulation capabilities and good clash detection reports.



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Resource Plan



Project Elements Activit		ies	Quantity of wo				Labour Resources	Estimated Du	ration		
Win/S Project Elements Mobil		Activities	tivities Qu		Quantity of work Plant Resour		ources	rces Labour Resources		Estimated Duration	
		Activity	Name	Name			Duration			Predecessor	
		1	Contrac	t document	ation		2 wks			-	
		2	Move to	love tools and Equipments			0.5 wk	0.5 wk		4	
		3	Move m	aterials			0.5 wk			4	
		4	Obtain p	Obtain permit					1		
iet-uı		5	Erect te	ect temporary fence			0.5wk	0.5wk		2	
		6	Erect St	orage			0.25 wk			4	
Substructure		7	Clear/ P	Clear/ Prepare Lot			1.5 wks			4	
		8	Mark-ou	ut footprint			1 wk			10	
		9	Demolis remove		ibro & other	structures ar	d 1 wk			7	
		10	Remove	asbestos			4 wks			7	
		11	Obtain a	approval			0.2 wk			8	
		12		e bulk, tren and pads	ches for strip	and ground	1 wk			11	
		13	Remove	surplus ma	iterials		1 wk			12	
		14	Prepare	& support	surface of ex	cavation	1 wk			12	
		15	Obtain p	permit			0.2 wk			14	



Critical Path (General Principles)

- Projects are comprised of activities or tasks
- Activities require/consume resources
- Resources include
- Labour
- Plant
- Materials
- Finance
- Time
- Activities generally need to be completed in a sequence
- If one person was able to complete the project on their own then the tasks would be completed just a sequence, one after the other
- If multiple resources are available then they determine the logical sequence of activity completion



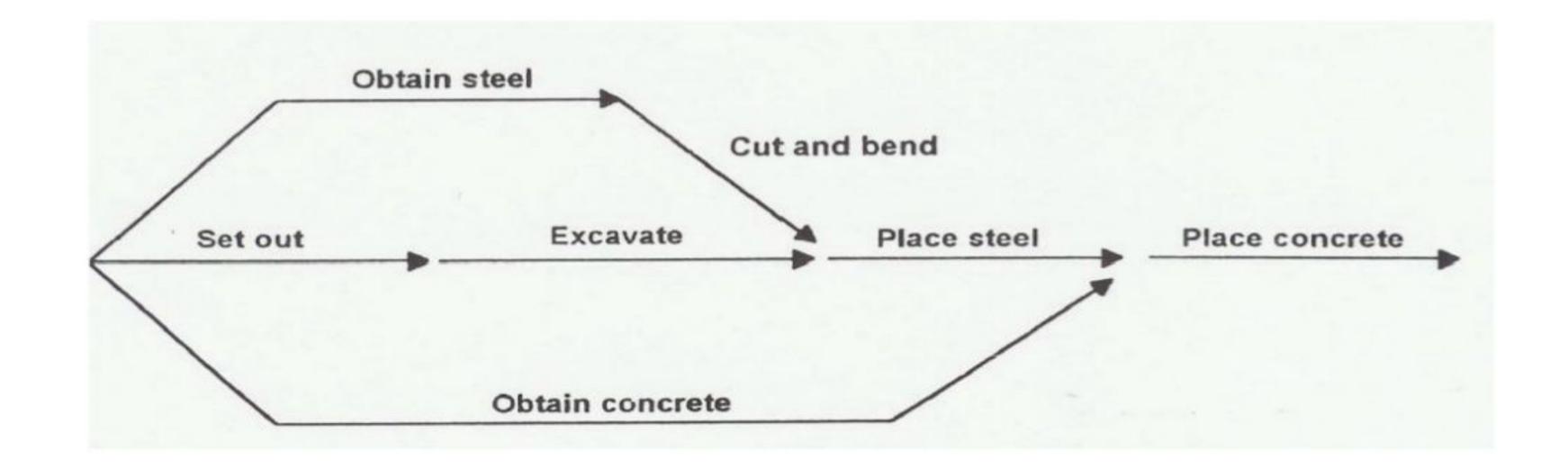
Critical Path (Example)

Steps

- You need to define tasks with action words
- You need to determine duration based on nature and available resources

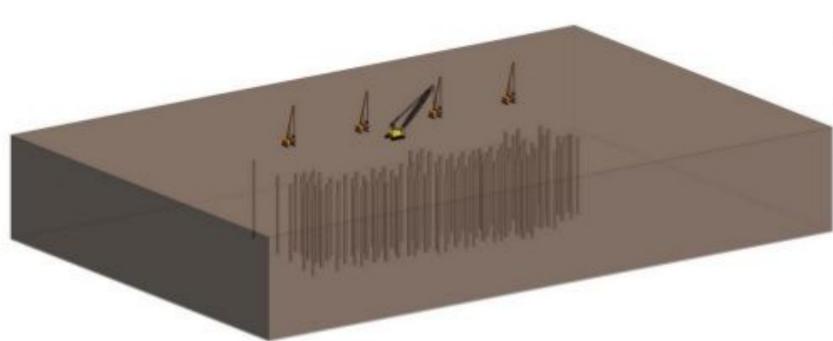
Activities on the Arrow

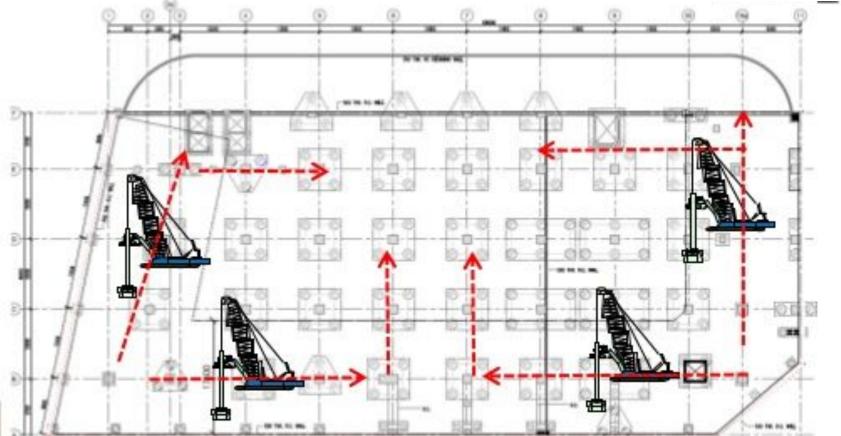
The activities, represented by arrows, can be logically arranged thus.....

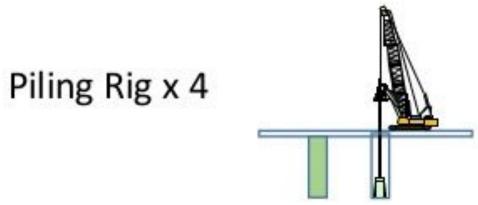


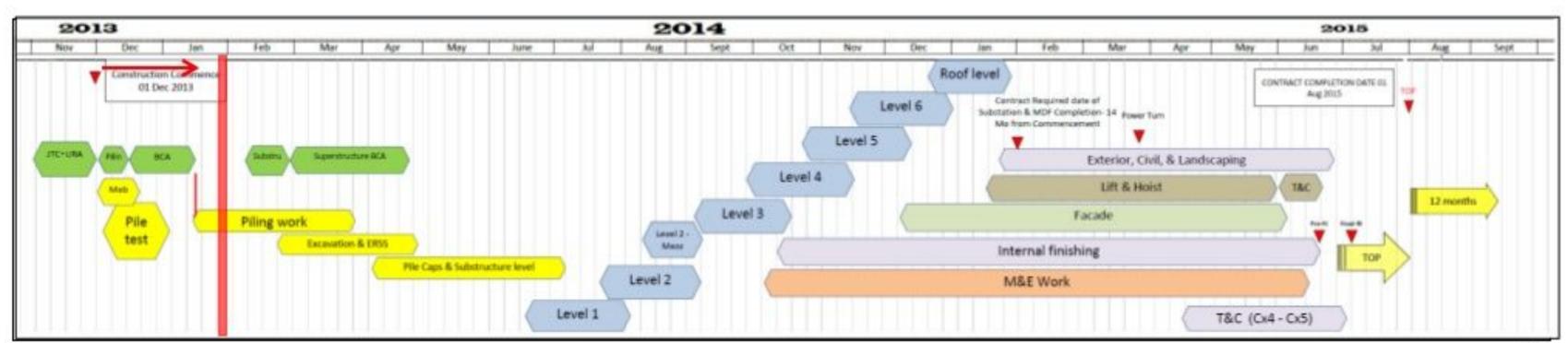
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- Site Mobilization Complete
- Test Pile Completed.
- Piling started & ongoing







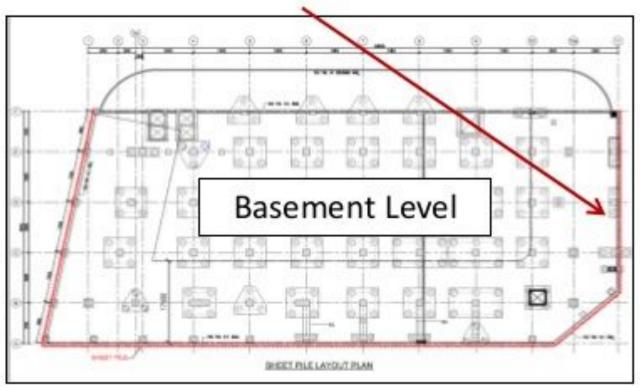


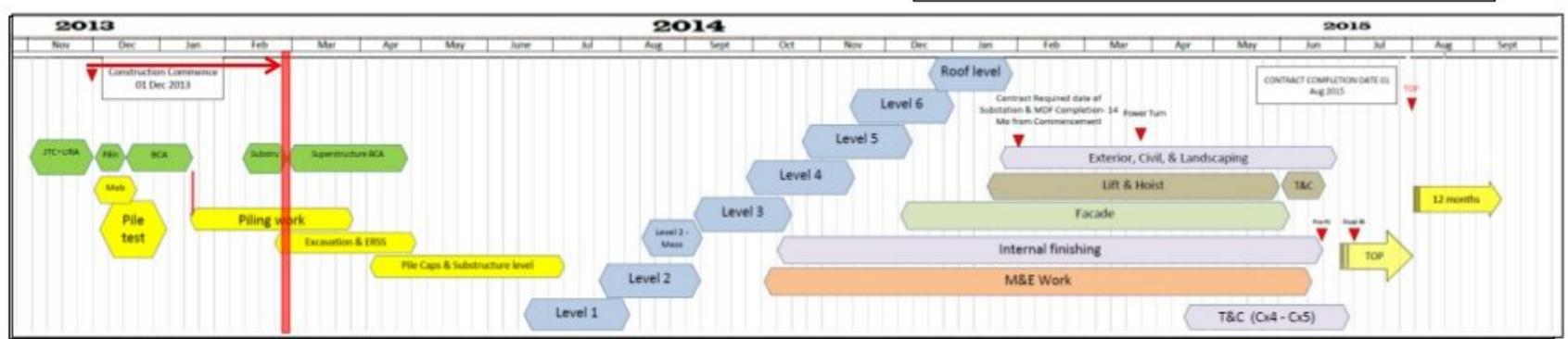


- RC Bored Pile Installation Complete
- Substructure ERSS Commence
- Sheet Pile Installation Commence



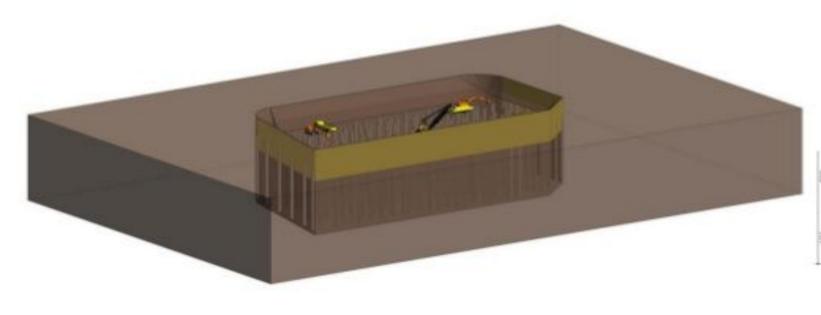
FSP IV Sheet Pile installed to approx. 16m - 18m depth at basement wall locations along site boundary

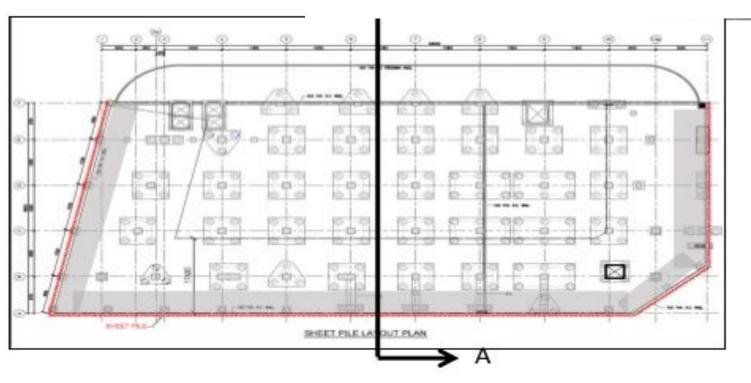


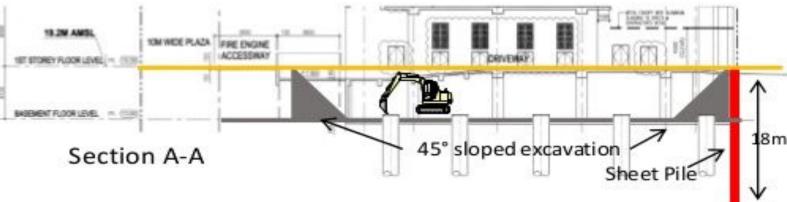


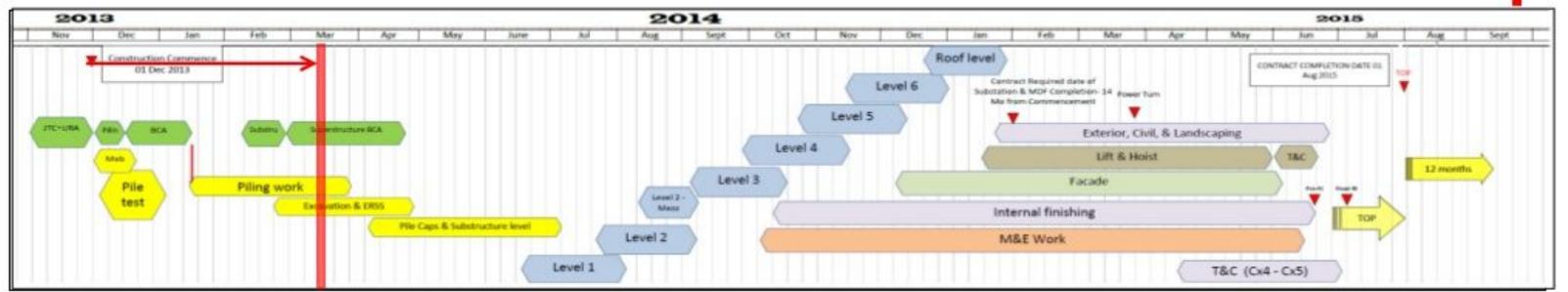


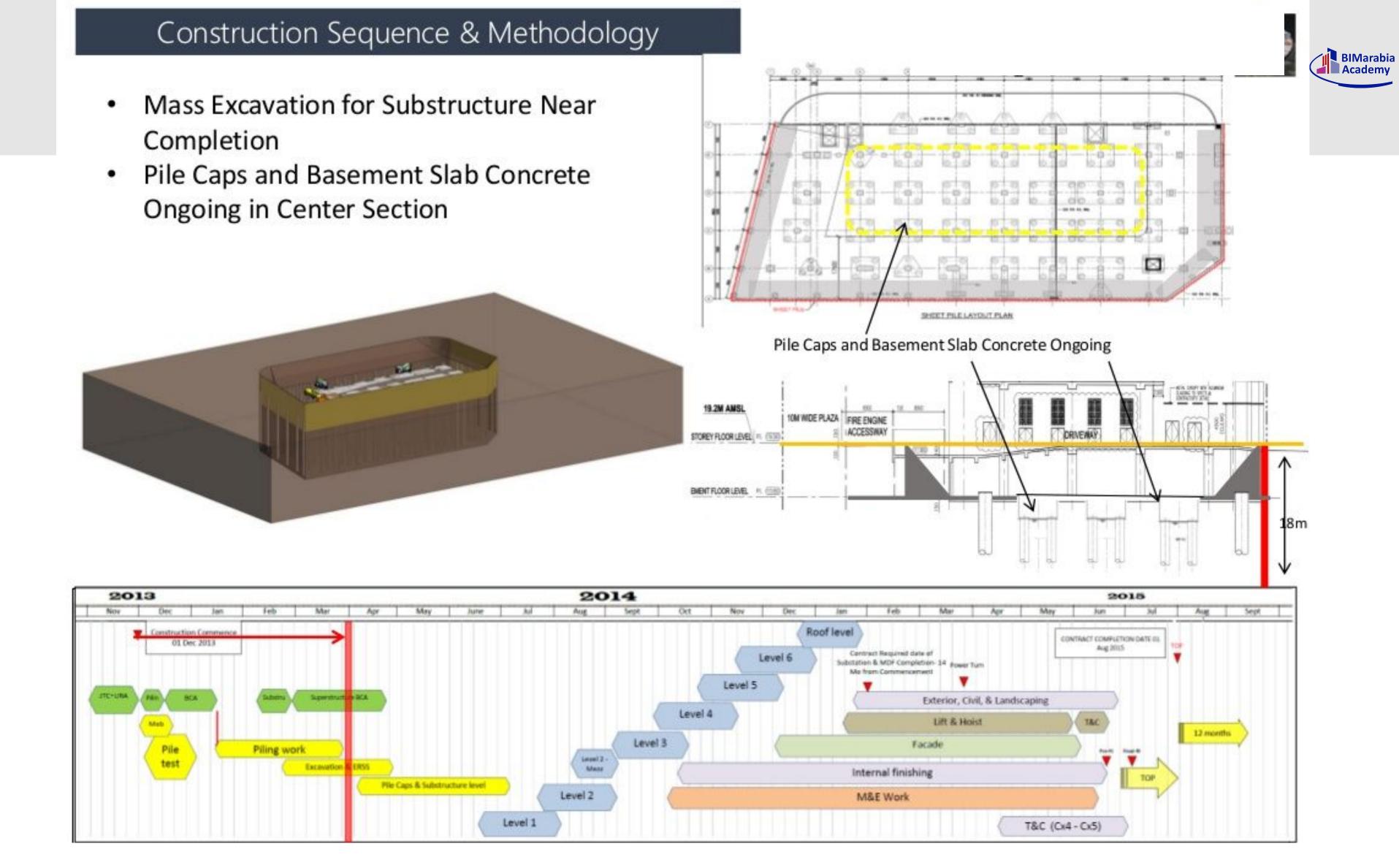
- Sheet Piling Complete
- Substructure Excavation & Pile Hacking Ongoing
- Keeping 45° sloped excavation at perimeter



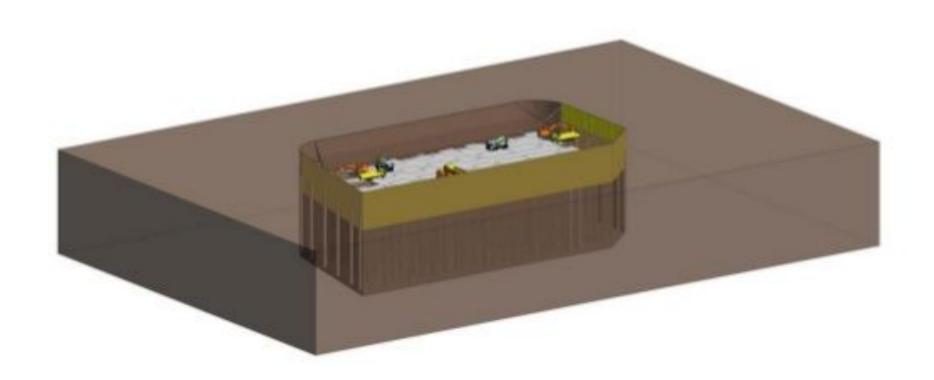


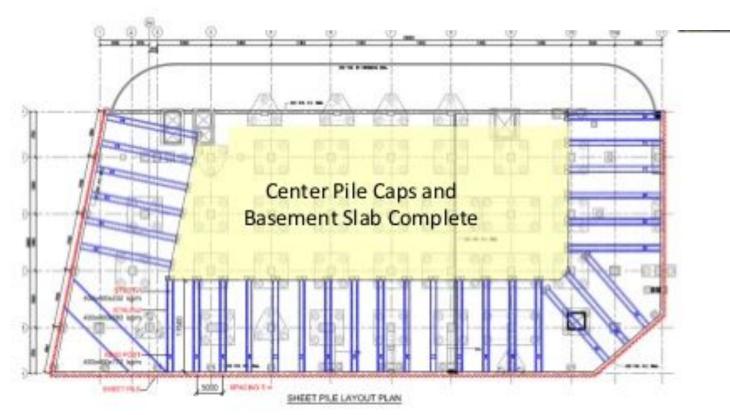




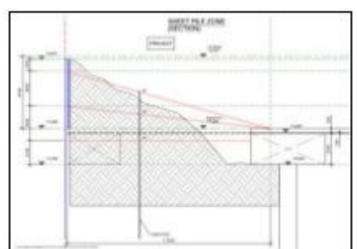


- Center Portion Pile Caps and Basement Slab Complete
- Perimeter Excavation Ongoing.
- ERSS Strut Installation at Perimeter Wall Ongoing

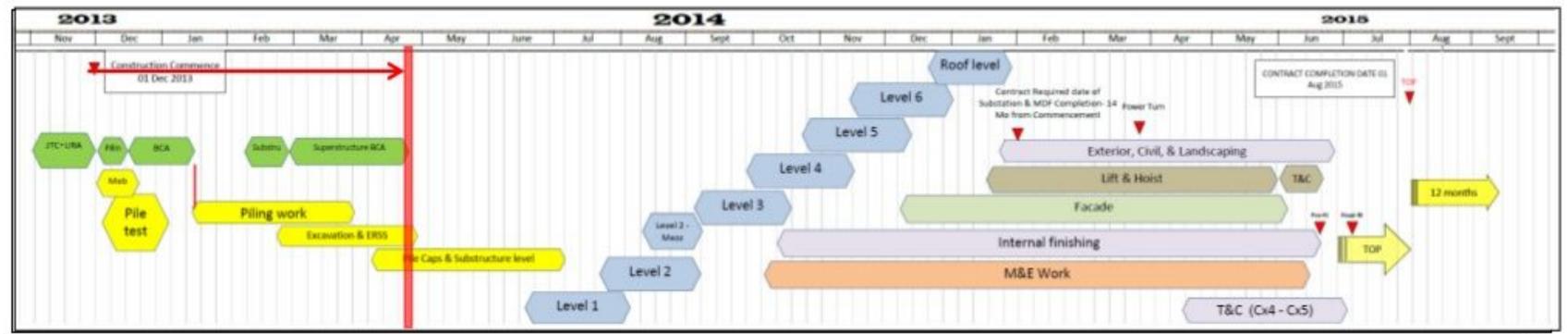




Struts installed at 5m spacing, 17.5m in length. S1, S2, & S3 + King Post



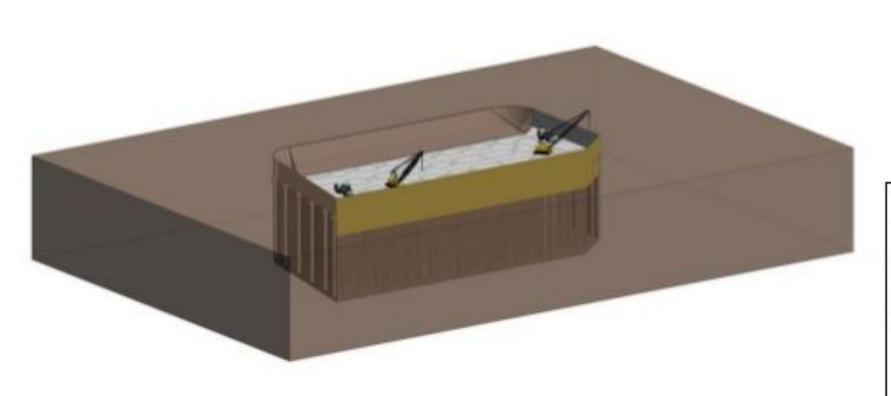
Concept Sheet Pile/Strut Detail

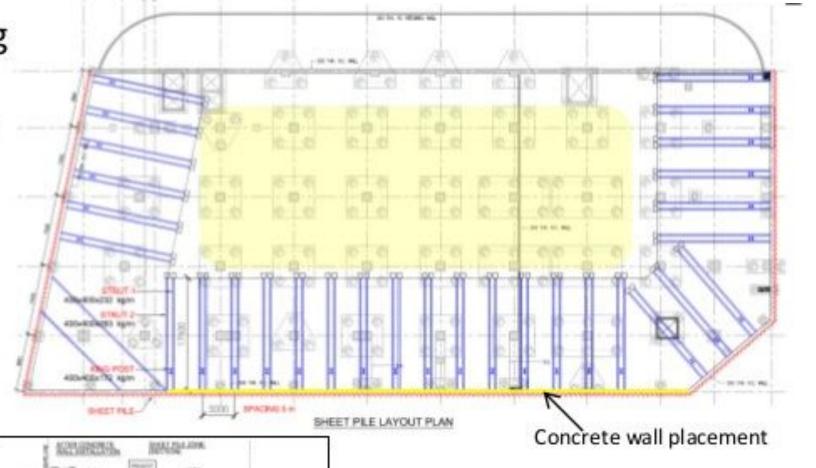


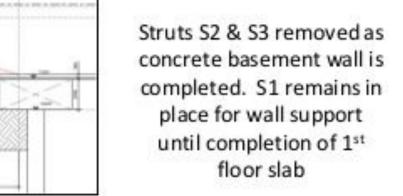


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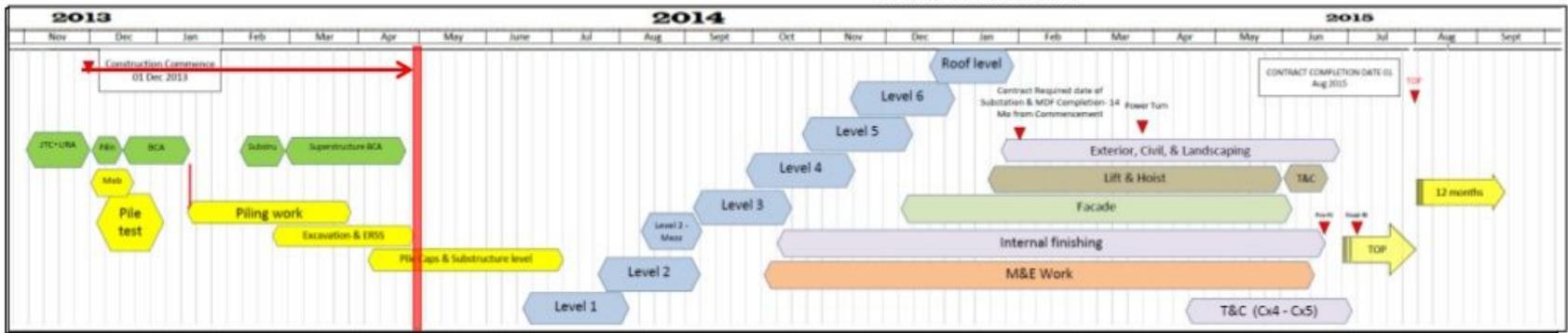
- Perimeter Basement Wall Construction Ongoing
- ERSS Support Struts Being Removed in Coordination with Basement Wall Construction
- Sheet Piling Removed after Wall Completion









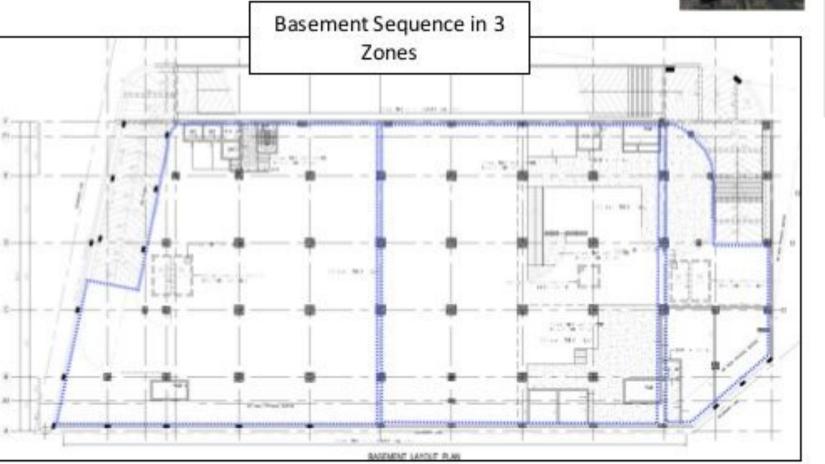


BIM Myanmar

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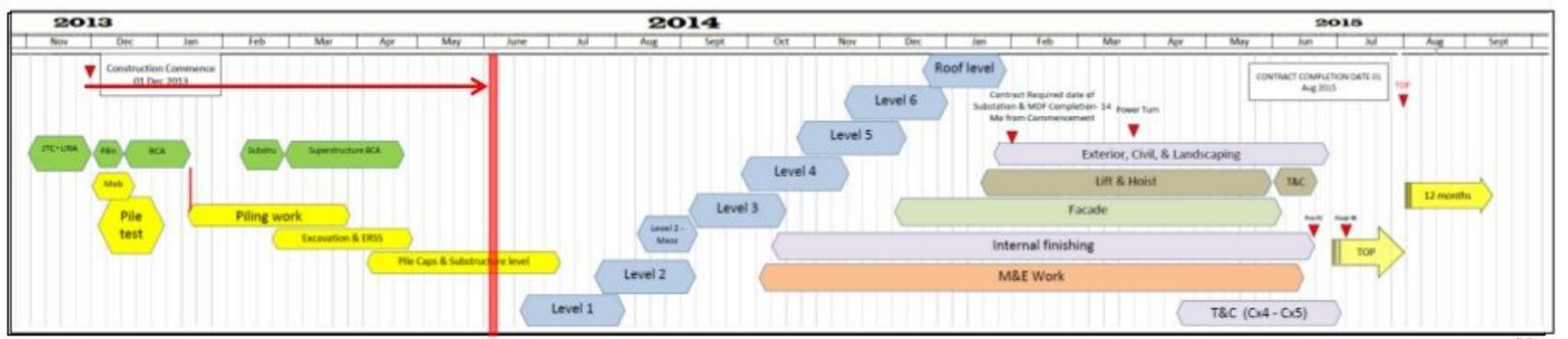
- Basement Perimeter Walls Complete.
- Ramp Construction Ongoing
- All ERSS Sheet Piling is Removed.
- Basement Columns and Elevator Shaft & Stair Walls Near Completion





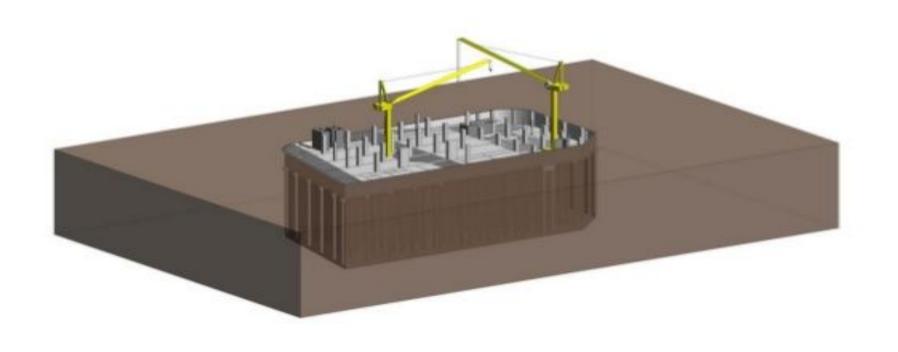
Mobile Crane / Rough Terrain Crane prior to Tower Crane Installation

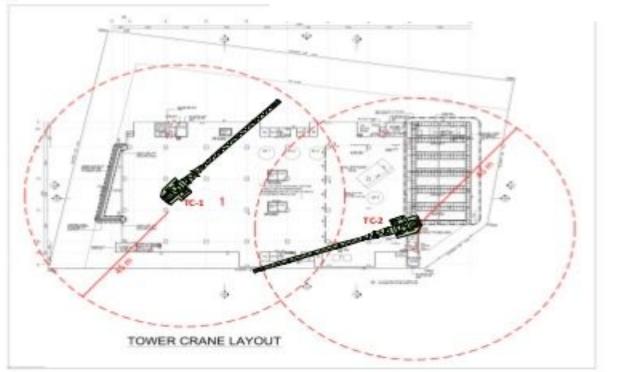


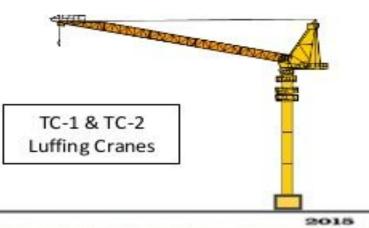


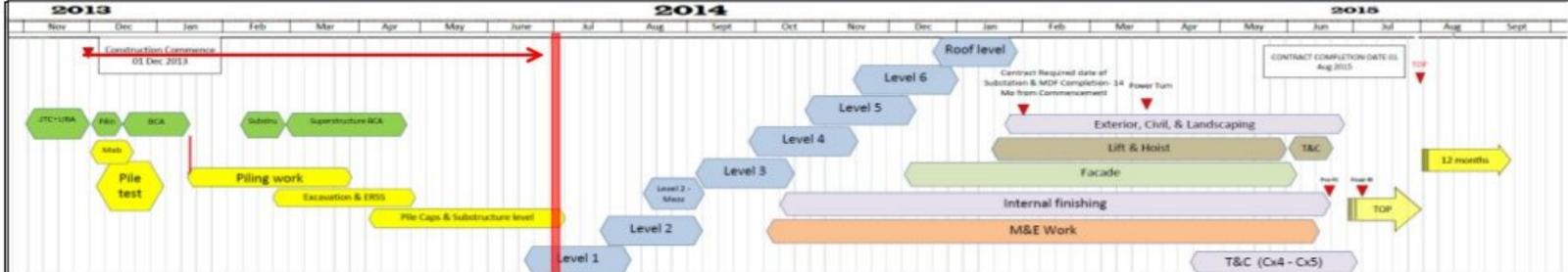


- Tower Cranes Installed
- Superstructure Construction Commence
- Level 1 Superstructure Ongoing



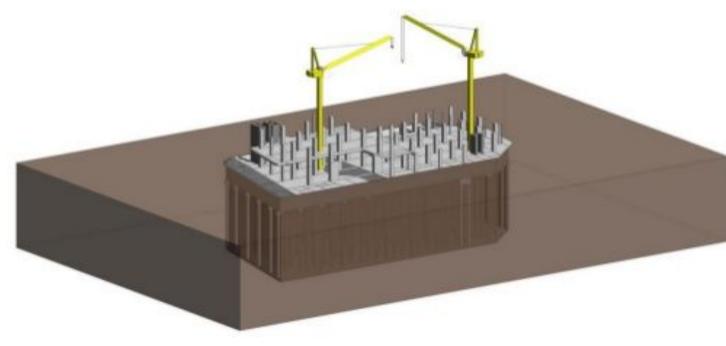






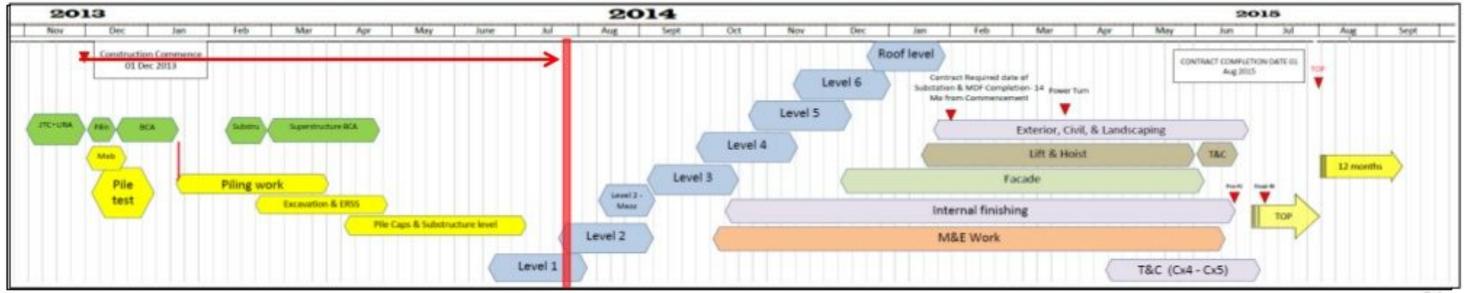


- Superstructure Construction Ongoing
- Level 1 Complete
- Level 2 Ongoing

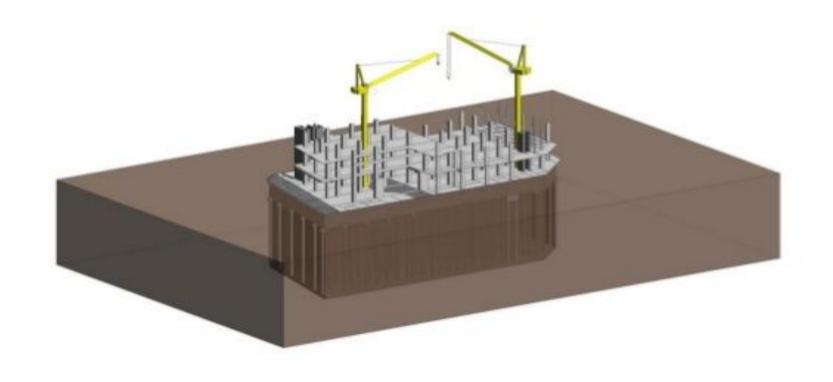




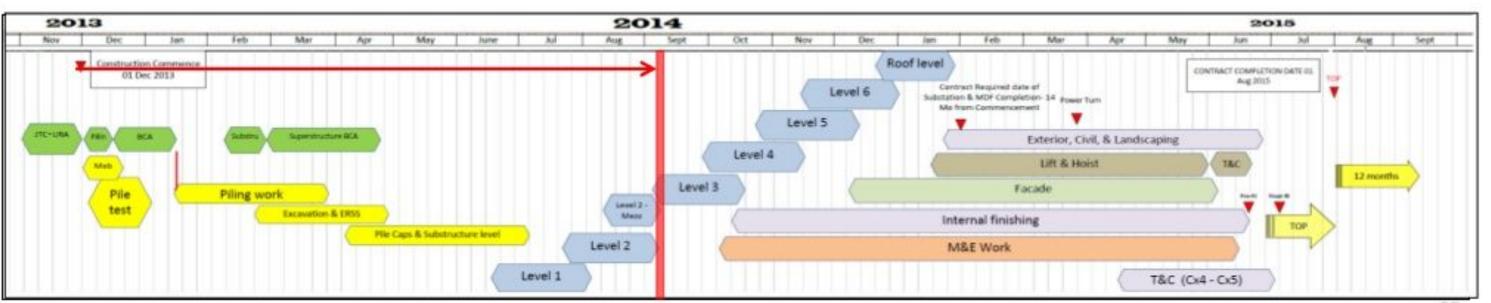
Typical Zoning for Structure Installation L2-Roof



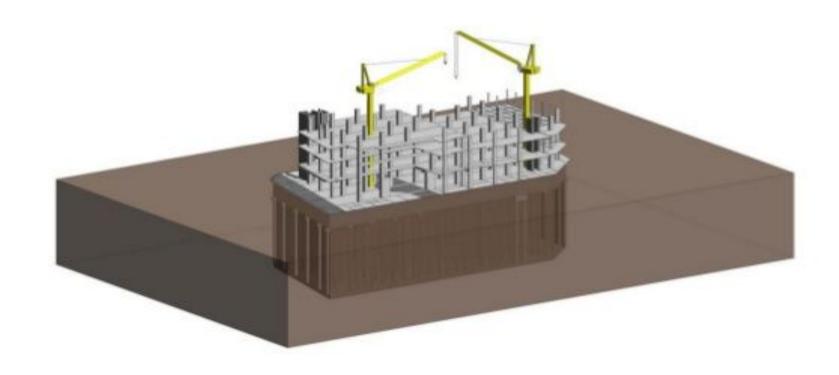




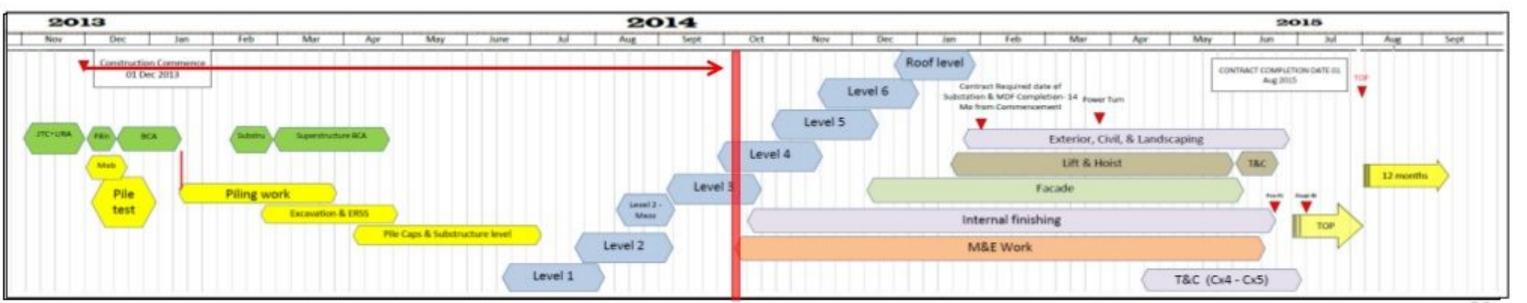
- Superstructure Construction Ongoing
- Level 2 Complete
- Level 2 Steel Structure Complete
- Level 3 Ongoing





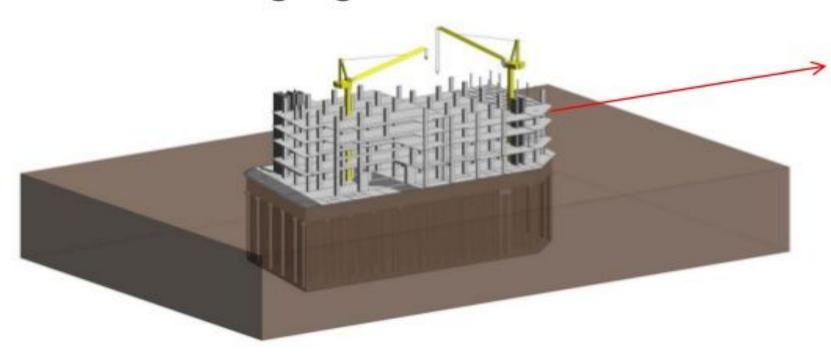


- Superstructure Construction Ongoing
- Level 3 Complete
- Level 3 Steel Structure Complete
- Level 4 Ongoing
- Interior Work and M&E work Commencing in Lower Levels.



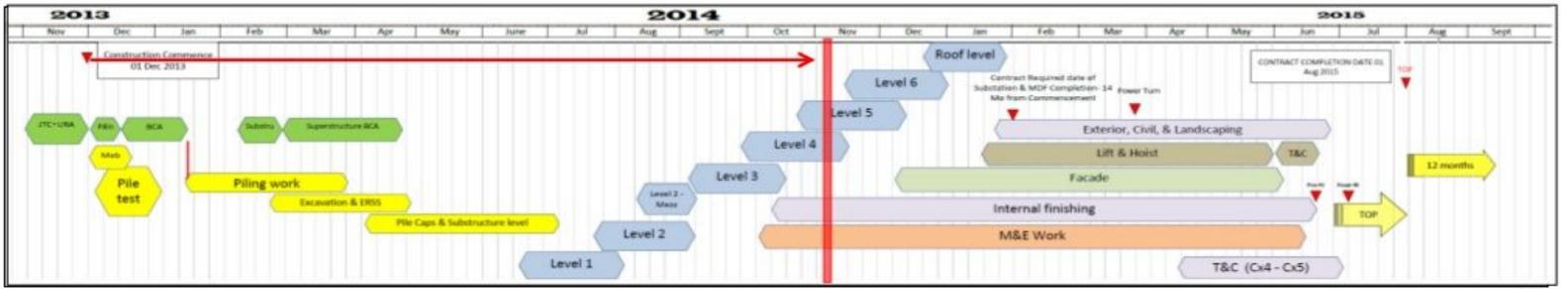


- Superstructure Construction Ongoing
- Level 4 Complete
- Level 4 Steel Structure Complete
- Level 5 Ongoing



 Interior Work and M&E work Ongoing.

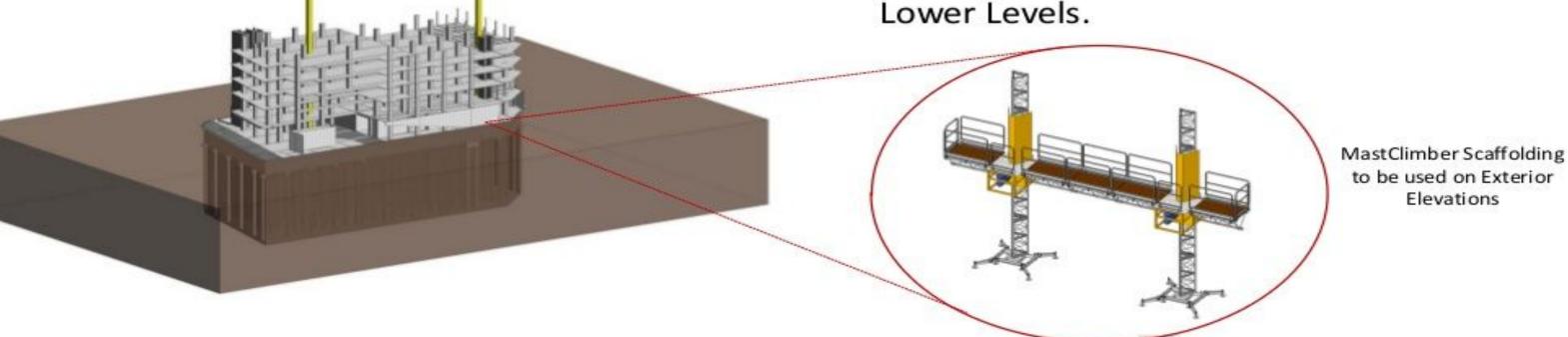


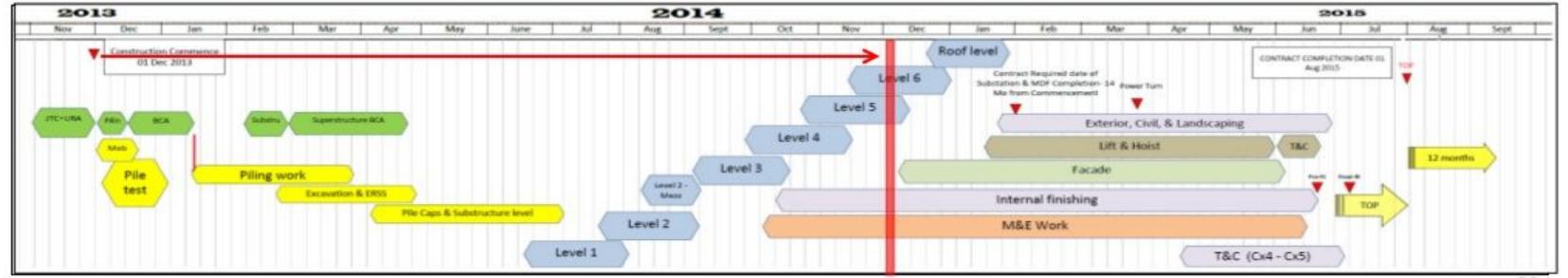




- Superstructure Construction Ongoing
- Level 5 Complete
- Level 5 Steel Structure Complete
- Level 6 Ongoing

- Interior Work and M&E work Ongoing.
- Steel Support for Façade Installation Commence
- Façade Installation Commencing at Lower Levels.

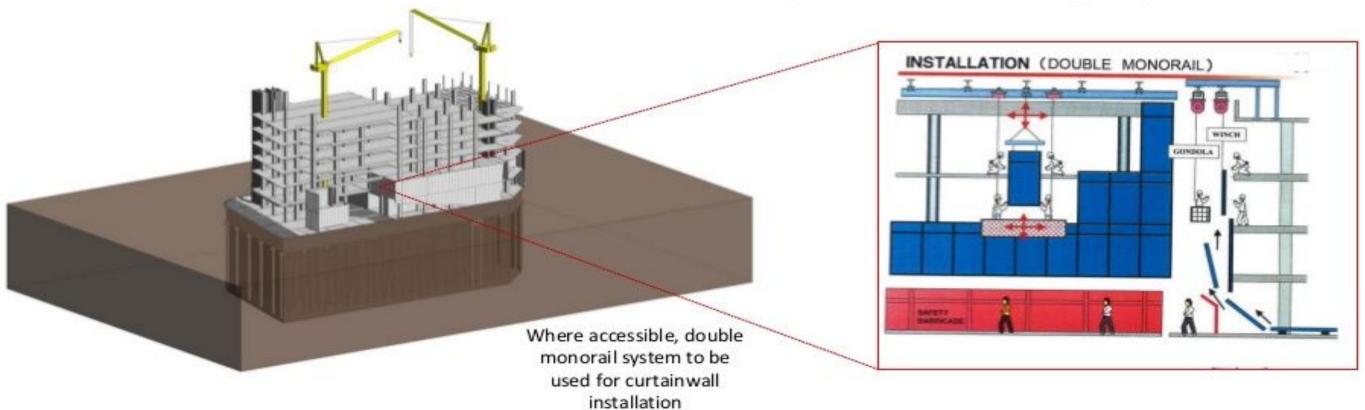


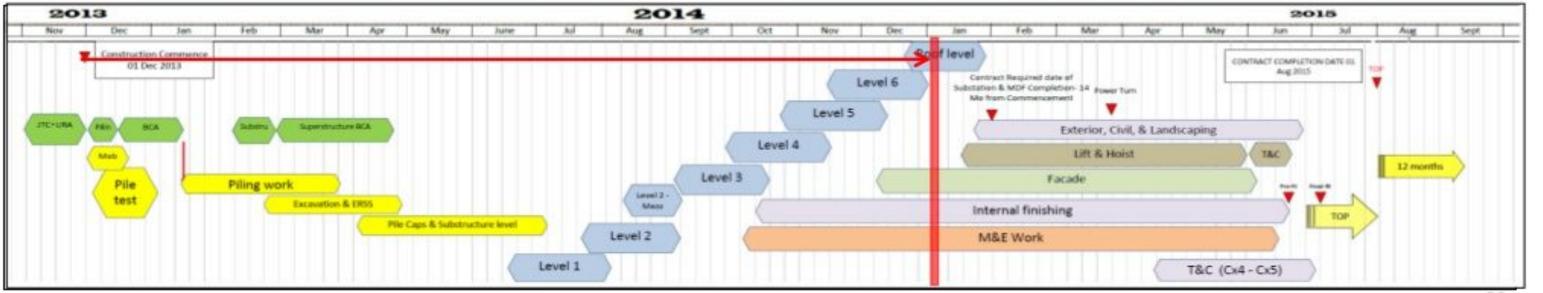




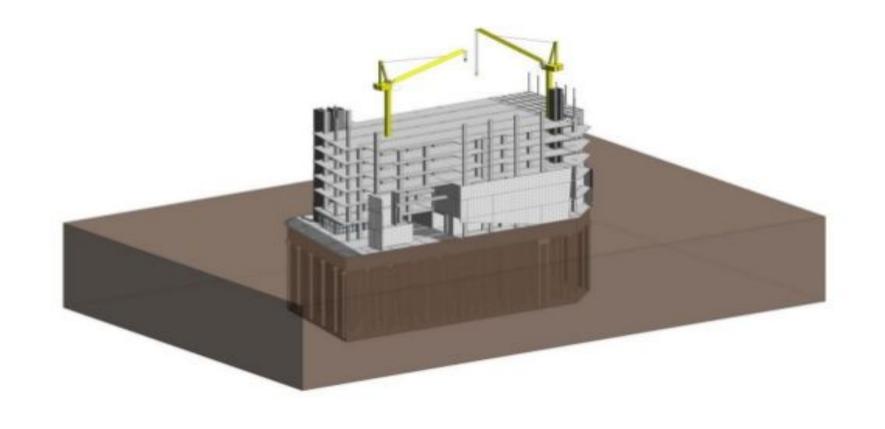
- Level 6 Complete
- Level 6 Steel Structure Complete
- Roof Slab Ongoing

- Interior Work and M&E work Ongoing.
- Façade Installation Ongoing

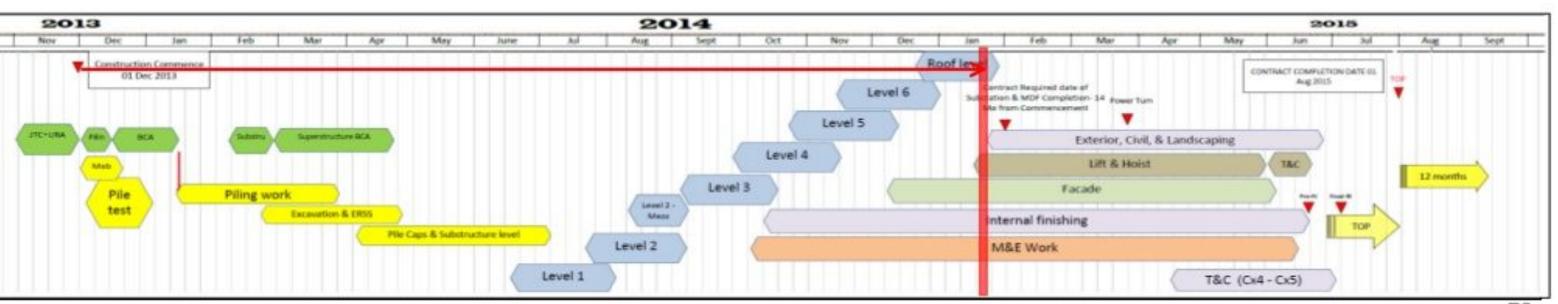








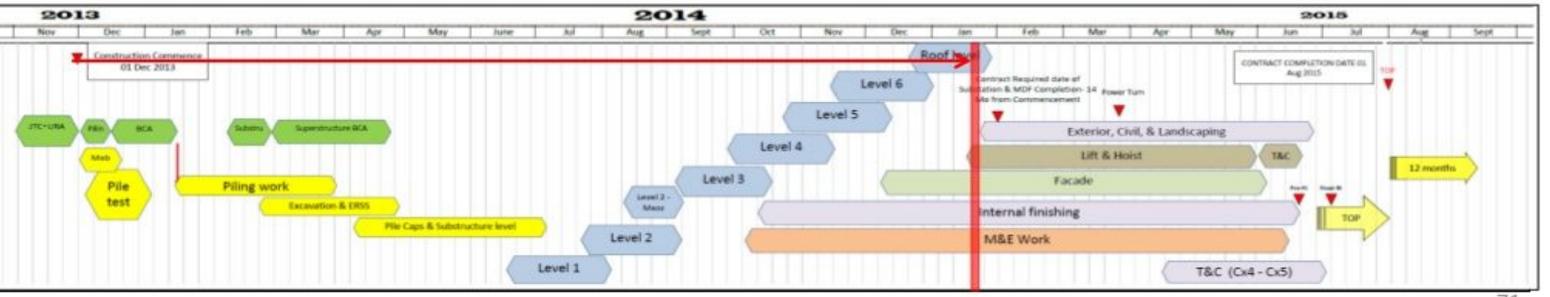
- Interior Work and M&E work Ongoing.
- Façade Installation Ongoing
- Roof Slab Ongoing







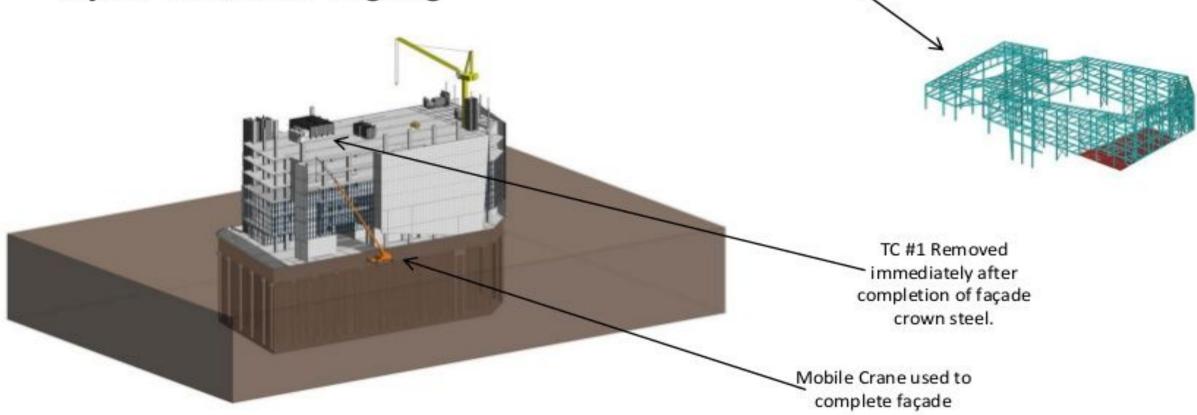
- Interior Work and M&E work Ongoing.
- Façade Installation Ongoing
- Roof Slab Complete
- M&E Roof Structures Ongoing.
- Roof Level M&E Commencing

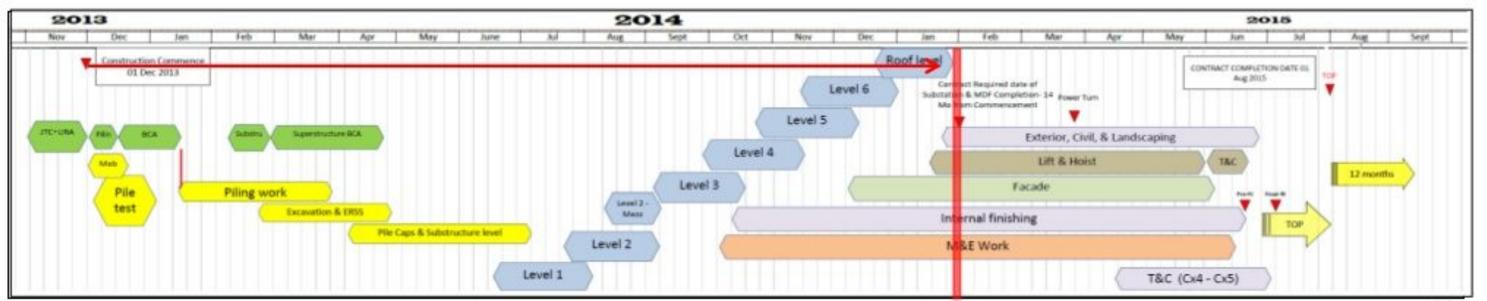




- Interior Work and M&E work Ongoing.
- Façade Installation Ongoing

- Roof Level M&E Commencing
- Support Steel for Façade Crown Ongoing



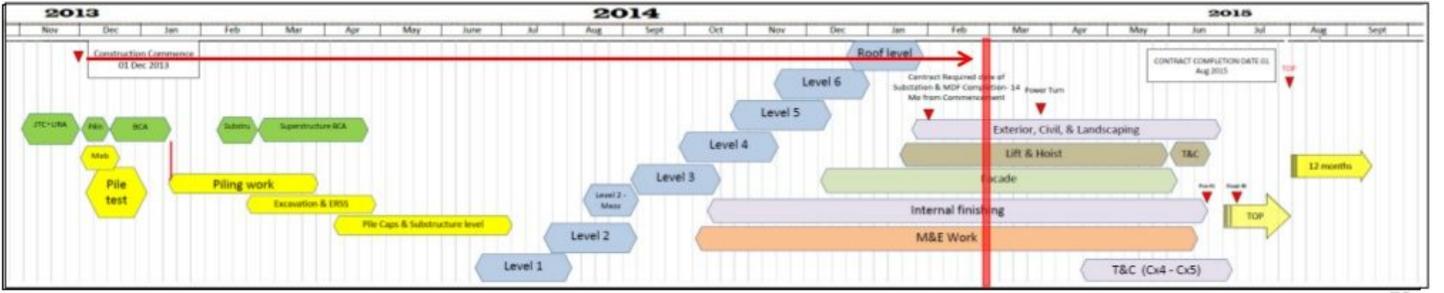




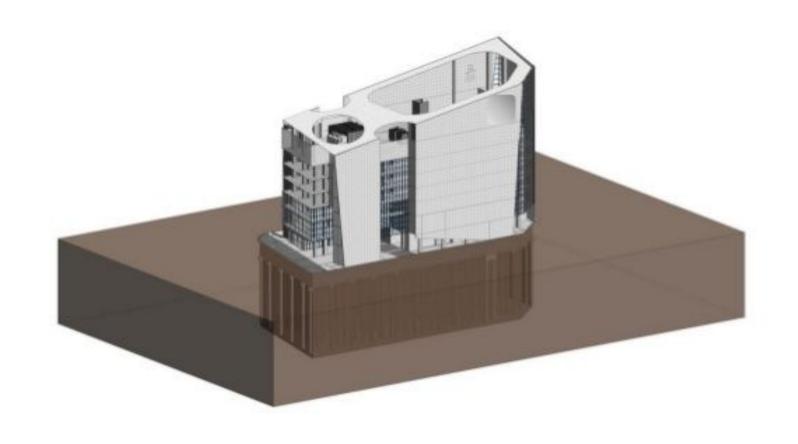
- Lift Installation Commence
- Support Steel for Façade & Roof Façade Crown Near Completion

- Interior Work and M&E work
 Ongoing. Roof M&E Work Ongoing
- Façade Installation Ongoing
- Exterior Work Commence (Boundary Wall)

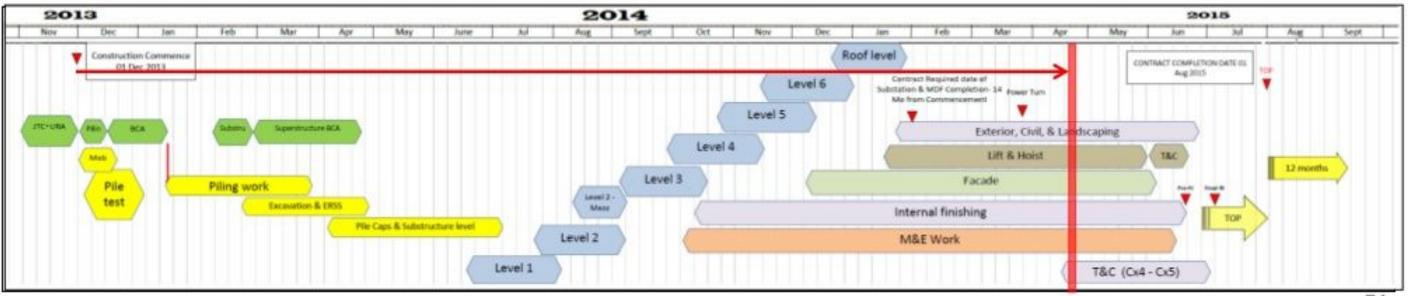




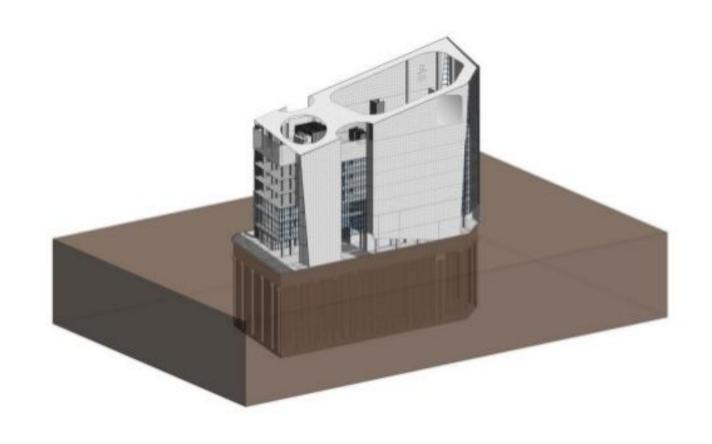




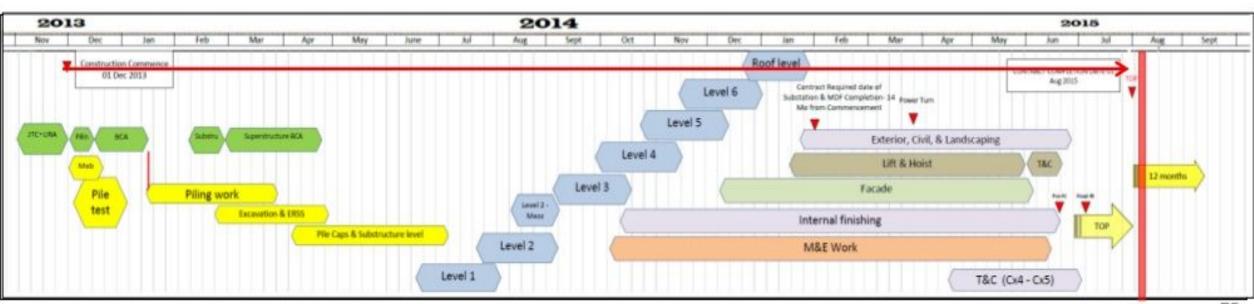
- Exterior Work Ongoing.
- Lift Installation Ongoing
- Façade Near Completion
- Interior Work Ongoing
- M&E Work Ongoing.
- Permanent Power has been Established.
- Cx4 M&E Testing & Commissioning Ongoing.







- Exterior Work Complete
- RI Inspections Completed
- TOP ISSUED!





Benefits of Construction Simulation:

- Powerful Visualization of Construction Process (Problem Forecast before construction)
- Improved Construction Planning & Management (Better Understanding of Project Milestones)
- Effective Bidding Presentation (Winning New Projects & Clients)
- Streamlined Construction Productivity (Reduced Cost & Error)
- Competent Execution of Construction Process (Coordinating Detailed Construction Operations)
- Efficient Logistics Management (Safe work environment for all site workers)
- Effective Building Site Space Utilization (Resolving Space Conflicts)
- Effective Project & Risk Management (Monitoring Plan & Tracking the Actual Progress)

BIM 4D Modeling - Through the project life cycle



Questions?

Omar Selim